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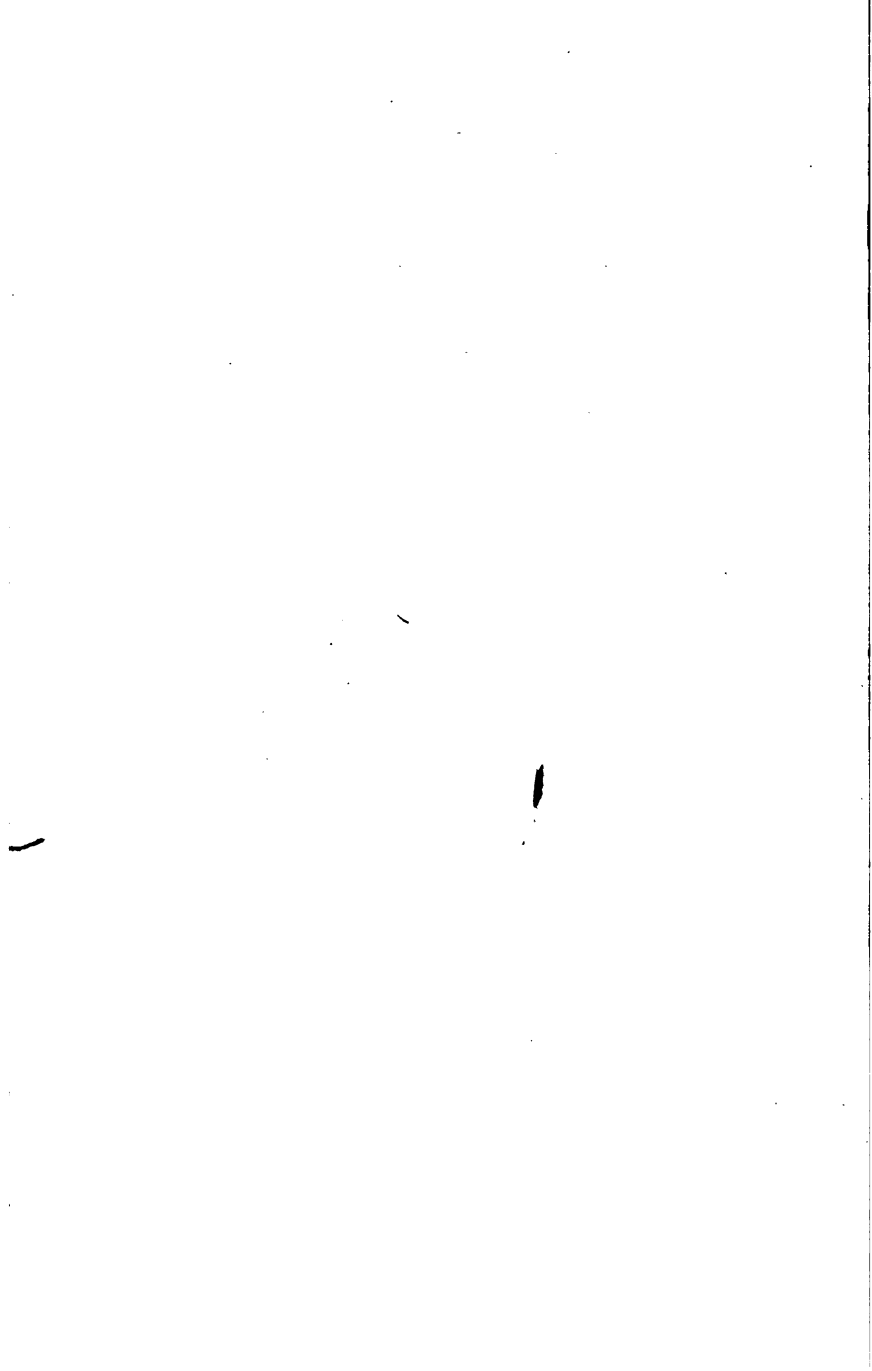
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PREFACE

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

THE object of the present revision is to adapt the Reader to the Revised Edition of the author's Grammar. Accordingly, all references are made to that edition.

But, in connection with this special object, it has been thought best to give the whole work a somewhat careful revision. Various slight changes have, therefore, been introduced in different portions of the volume. In Part First a few sentences and constructions, deemed too difficult, have given place to others, which will be found, it is hoped, better adapted to the wants of the learner.

The method of instruction adopted in the series of Latin text-books to which this volume belongs requires that the Reading Lessons should be accompanied by regular Exercises in translating English into Latin. Ample provision is made for such exercises in the author's Introduction to Latin Composition, which is intended to be put into the hands of the pupil when he begins the Reader, and to be used in weekly lessons throughout his entire preparatory course. That, in general, such exercises should form a regular progressive series, and be published in a separate volume, scarcely admits of a doubt; but, for the accommodation of certain schools, in which a large propor-

tion of the pupils pursue the study of the Latin only a very limited time, it has been deemed advisable to insert Part First of the Latin Composition in a special edition of the Reader. This arrangement will furnish such schools the full benefit of an elementary drill in Latin Composition, without involving the necessity of procuring a separate work upon that subject. The special edition will be entitled the "Reader with Exercises." The title of the regular edition will remain unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, *December 15, 1874.*

P R E F A C E.

THE Latin Reader now offered to the public is intended as a companion to the author's Latin Grammar. It comprises Reading Lessons, Suggestions to the Learner, Notes, and a Vocabulary.

The Reading Lessons are abundantly supplied with references to the Grammar, and are arranged in two parts.

Part First presents a progressive series of exercises illustrative of grammatical forms, inflections, and rules. These exercises are intended to accompany the learner from the very outset in his progress through the Grammar, and thus to furnish him the constant luxury of using the knowledge which he is acquiring. They have been carefully selected from classical authors.

Part Second illustrates connected discourse, and comprises Fables, Anecdotes, and History. The Anecdotes have been selected from various classical sources; the other portions have been derived chiefly from the Lateinisches Elementarbuch of Professors Jacobs and Döring, though, in the Grecian History, Arnold's *Historiae Antiquae Epitome*, founded upon the work of Jacob and Döring, has furnished a few extracts. The Historical selections were, with a few exceptions, derived originally from the Latin historians Eutropius, Justin, and Cornelius Nepos.

The Suggestions to the Learner are intended to direct the unskilful efforts of the beginner, and thus to enable him to do for himself much which would otherwise require the aid of his teacher, and to do easily and pleasantly much which would otherwise be difficult and repulsive. They aim to point out to him the *process* by which he may most readily and surely reach the meaning and the structure of a Latin sentence, and then to teach him to embody that meaning in clear idiomatic English. Experience has abundantly shown the need of some such directions. The beginner's first efforts to solve the problem presented by a Latin sentence are too often little better than a series of unsuccessful conjectures, while his first translations are purely mechanical renderings, with little regard either to the thought of his author or to the proprieties of his mother tongue.

The Notes aim to furnish such collateral information as will enable the learner to appreciate the subject matter of his reading lessons, and such special aid as will enable him to surmount real and untried difficulties. Grammatical references can be employed only to solve grammatical difficulties; and, though for this purpose they are absolutely invaluable, it is yet a mistake to suppose that they can ever supply the place of commentary.

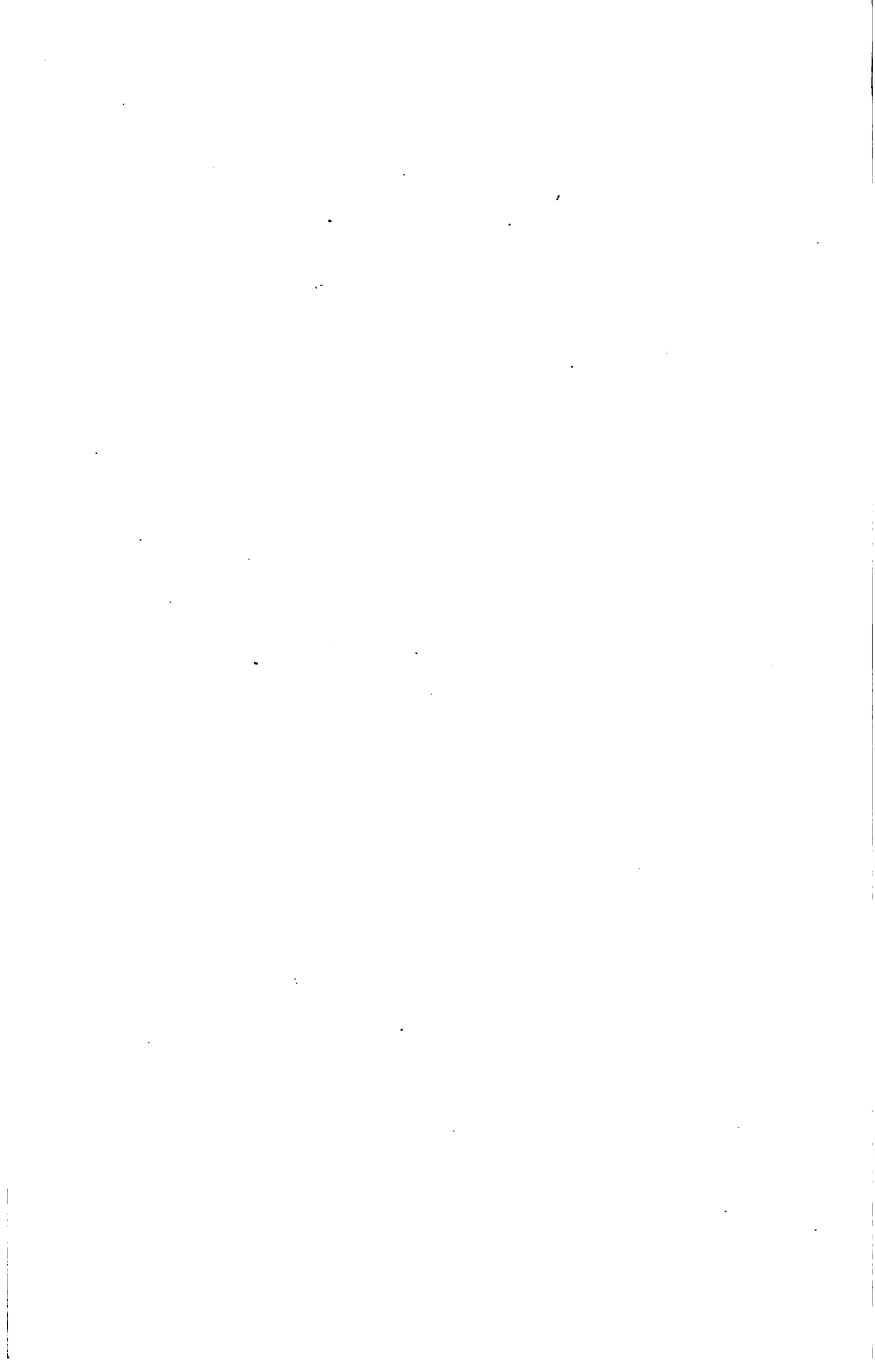
In the Vocabulary, the aim has been to give to each word the particular meanings which occur in the reading lessons, without omitting, however, its essential and leading signification.

At the solicitation of many eminent classical Professors and Teachers, the author has it in contemplation to publish an Introduction to Latin Composition, consisting of two parts, the first intended for the beginner, and the second for the more advanced student. Accordingly, the present work has been

made simply a Reader, and all Exercises in writing Latin have been reserved for a future volume.

With this statement of the design and plan of the work, the author commits it to classical instructors, in the hope that, in their hands, it may render some useful service in the important work of classical instruction.

PROVIDENCE, *Aug. 21st*, 1865.



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EXPLANATIONS OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

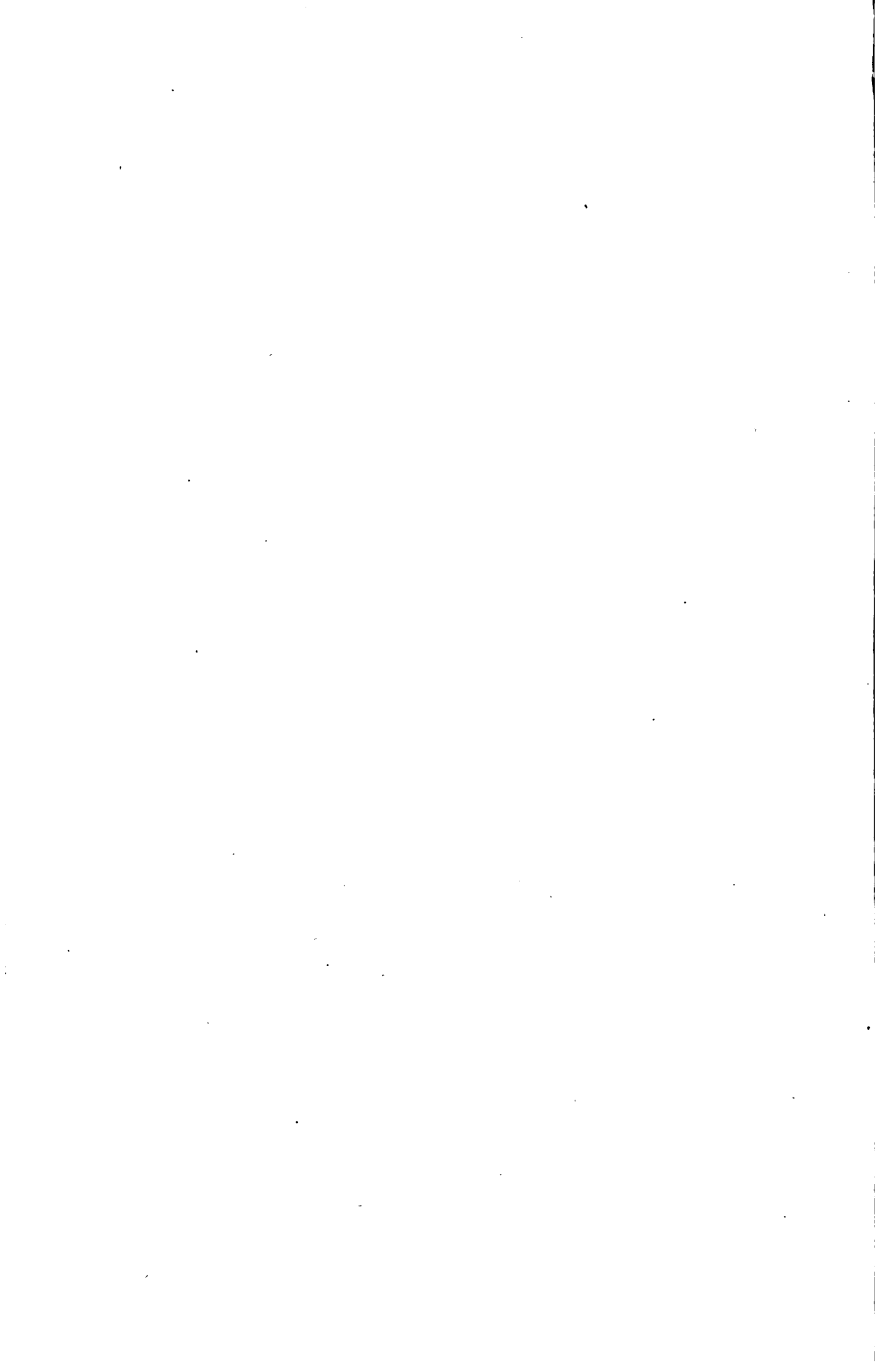
THE reference numerals in the Latin text, and in the Suggestions, refer to the author's Latin Grammar, the Revised Edition.

In the Notes and Vocabulary, the Arabic numerals refer, when enclosed in parentheses, to articles in this work; and, when not thus enclosed, to articles in the Grammar.

Roman numerals refer to the Suggestions.

The following abbreviations occur:

adj.	adjective.	lit	literally.
adv.	adverb.	m	masculine.
comp.	comparative.	n	neuter.
conj.	conjunction.	part.	participle.
defect.	defective.	pass.	passive.
dep.	deponent.	plur. <i>or</i> pl.	plural.
f	feminine.	prep	preposition.
impers.	impersonal.	pron	pronoun.
indec	indeclinable.	subs	substantive.
interj.	interjection.	superl.	superlative.
irreg.	irregular.		



PART FIRST.

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

NOUNS.

DEFINITION, GENDER, ETC.—39-42; 44-47.

FIRST DECLENSION.—48.

NOTE.—Before reading the Latin Exercises, the pupil is expected, in every instance, to learn carefully those portions of the Grammar which are embraced in the large type of the sections designated.

1. 1. Ală, ală, alae,¹ alam, alărūm, alis, alas. 2. Victoriă, victoriă, victoriae, victoriam, victoriărūm, victoriis, victorias. 3. Causae, fortūnae, portae. 4. Causă, fortūnă, portă. 5. Causam, fortūnam, portam. 6. Causărūm, fortunărūm, portărūm. 7. Causis, fortūnis, portis. 8. Causas, fortūnas, portas.

SECOND DECLENSION.—51.

RULE II.—*Appositives*.—363; 352, 2.

2. 1. Domīnus, domīni, domīno, domīnum, domīne, dominōrum, domīnis. 2. Gener, genēri, genēro, genērūm, generōrum, genēris, genēros. 3. Servi, anni. 4. Puēri, socēri. 5. Agri, magistri. 6. Templi, belli. 7. Servis, annis. 8. Puēro, socēro. 9. Agrōrum, magistrōrum. 10. Templa, bella.

¹ When the same Latin form may be found in two or more cases, the pupil is expected to give the meaning for each case.

11. Lucus, stellă. 12. Luci, stellae. 13. Lucum, stellam. 14. Luco, stellă. 15. Lucōrum, stellārum. 16. Lucis, stellis. 17. Lucos, stellas.

18. Dionysius tyrannus.¹ 19. Dionysio tyranno. 20. Dionysium tyrannum. 21. Tulliă regină. 22. Tulliae regīnae. 23. Tulliam regīnam. 24. Puer Ascanius.

THIRD DECLENSION.—CLASS I.—57-61.

RULE XVI.—*Genitive*.—395.

3. 1. Princīpis, princīpum. 2. Dux, duces. 3. Regem, reges. 4. Regis, militis. 5. Regi, militi. 6. Rege, milite. 7. Reges, milites. 8. Regum, militum. 9. Regibus, militibus.

10. Virtus regis.² 11. Virtutes regum.² 12. Vindex libertatis. 13. Vindices libertatis. 14. Nepotibus regis. 15. Virtute regis. 16. Virtute militum.

17. Belli causă. 18. Belli causas. 19. Victoriă regis. 20. Victoriae regis. 21. Gener judicis. 22. Sapientiă judicis. 23. Regis filiă. 24. Tulliă, regis filiă.

THIRD DECLENSION.—CLASS II.—62-64.

RULE XXXII.—*Cases with Prepositions*.—432-435.

4. 1. Nubi, nube, nubium. 2. Hostem, hostes, hostibus. 3. Carmina, carminibus. 4. Consulis, passeris. 5. Consulum, passerum. 6. Consulibus, passeribus. 7. Leoni, virgini. 8. Leones, virgines. 9. Patrem, pastorem. 10. Patres, pastores. 11. Opus, corpus. 12. Alam avis. 13. Custodes urbis.

14. Cicero consul.¹ 15. Ciceronis consulis. 16. Ciceronem consulem. 17. Nepos consulis.² 18. Nepotes

¹ See Grammar, 363.

² 395.

consūlis. 19. Nepōtes consūlum. 20. Pater judīcis.
21. Patres judicūm. 22. Patribus judicūm.

23. Post Romūli mortem.¹ 24. Apud Herodōtum,
patrem historiae. 25. Ad virtūtem. 26. Ante lucem.
27. Contra natūrā. 28. Sermo de amicitīā.² 29. Pro
patriā. 30. Sine labōre. 31. In amnem.³ 32. In bello.³

FOURTH DECLENSION.—116.

5. 1. Fructūs, cornūs. 2. Fructibus, cornibus. 3.
Cantum, currum. 4. In currum. 5. In curru. 6. So-
lis ortus. 7. Ab ortu ad occāsum. 8. Ante solis
occāsum.

FIFTH DECLENSION.—120.

6. 1. Acies, aciem, aciēi. 2. Diēi, faciēi. 3. Rci,
spei. 4. Diem, faciem. 5. Rem, spem. 6. Die, facie.
7. Re, spe.

8. In aciem. 9. In acie. 10. Facies urbis. 11.
Spes fortūnae. 12. Contra spem. 13. Sine spe.

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FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.—148-150.

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7. 1. Servus bonus. 2. Servi boni. 3. Servo bono.
4. Servum bonum. 5. Serve bone. 6. Servōrum bonō-
rum. 7. Servis bonis. 8. Servos bonos. 9. Reginā
bonā. 10. Reginae bonae. 11. Reginam bonam. 12.
Reginā bonā. 13. Reginārum bonārum. 14. Reginis
bonis. 15. Reginas bonas. 16. Exemplum bonum.
17. Exempli boni. 18. Exempla bona.

¹ 432, 433.² 432, 434.³ 435, 1.

19. Puer pulcher. 20. Puellă pulchră. 21. Tectum pulchrum. 22. Puëri pulchri. 23. Puellae pulchrae. 24. Tecta pulchra.

25. Veră amicitia. 26. Gladius longus. 27. Magnă gloriă. 28. Spes falsă. 29. Sine magno labōre. 30. Modius aureōrum annulōrum.

THIRD DECLENSION.—152–158.

8. 1. Dolor acer. 2. Sine dolōre acri. 3. Dolōres acres. 4. Hostis crudēlis. 5. Hostem crudēlem. 6. Hostium crudelium. 7. Hiems glaciālis. 8. Hiēmē glaciālem. 9. Carmen dulce. 10. Carmina dulcia. 11. Innumerabiles fabūlae.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—160–162.

9. 1. Triumphus clarus. 2. Triumphus clarior. 3. Triumphus clarissimus. 4. Triumphi clari. 5. Triumphi clariōres. 6. Triumphi clarissimi. 7. Vir fortis. 8. Vir fortior. 9. Vir fortissimus. 10. Sapiens vir. 11. Sapientior vir. 12. Sapientissimus vir.

13. Fortissimi viri. 14. Fortissimōrum virōrum multitudo. 15. Peritus dux. 16. Peritissimi duces. 17. Bella funestissima.

PRONOUNS.

CLASSIFICATION AND DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.—182–191.

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10. 1. Mei. 2. Tibi. 3. Inter se.¹ 4. Ad te. 5. Pro nobis. 6. Post me. 7. Ante nos. 8. Patriă meă.² 9. Nostră patriă. 10. Magister tuus. 11. Tuă mens. 12. Nostri milites. 13. Nostrae amicitiae.

¹ 432.

² 438, 1.

14. Ad salutem vestram. 15. Ad vitam suam. 16. Ille vir. 17. Haec urbs. 18. Hoc regnum. 19. Hujus viri. 20. In hac urbe. 21. Haec regna. 22. Illi viri. 23. Pro illis viris. 24. Ante hunc diem. 25. Sub hoc rege. 26. Pastor illius regionis. 27. Idem locus. 28. In eundem locum. 29. Circa eandem horam. 30. Id tempus. 31. Ab ipsa natura. 32. Li ad quos.* 33. Quae civitas? 34. Ab aliquo. 35. Faustulus quidam.

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VERB SUM.—204.

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FIRST CONJUGATION.—205, 206.

RULE V.—*Direct Object*.—371.

12. 1. Amat, amant. 2. Amabat, amabant. 3.

* *Justus* agrees with the pronoun *is*, *he*, the omitted subject of *est*.

¹ 438, 1.

⁴ 438.

⁶ 460; 460, 2.

² 445.

⁵ 460.

⁷ 362.

³ 367.

Amavērat, amavērant. 4. Amavērit, amavērint. 5. Amet, ament.

6. Laudat, laudātur. 7. Laudant, laudantur. 8. Laudābat, laudabātur. 9. Laudābant, laudabantur. 10. Laudet, laudētur. 11. Laudent, laudentur.

12. Oratiōnem¹ laudo. 13. Oratiōnem laudāmus. 14. Oratiōnes laudabīmus. 15. Oratio laudātur. 16. Oratiōnes laudantur. 17. Virtūtem amātis. 18. Virtūtem amabītis. 19. Virtus amātur. 20. Virtus amāta² est. 21. Ego patriam liberāvi. 22. Patriam liberavērunt. 23. Patria liberāta est. 24. Ancus urbem ampliāvit. 25. Marius fugātus³ est. 26. Fugāti erant. 27. Socrātes accusātus est.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—207, 208.

13. 1. Moneo, moneor. 2. Monēbam, monēbar. 3. Monēbo, monēbor. 4. Moneam, monear. 5. Monērem, monērer. 6. Monui, monuīmus. 7. Monuērat, monuērant. 8. Monuēris, monuerītis. 9. Monuērim, monītus sim. 10. Monuissēmus, monīti essēmus. 11. Monēte, monentor.

12. Terrēbat, terrebātur. 13. Terrēbant, terrebantur. 14. Terrēret, terrerētur. 15. Terrērent, terrerentur. 16. Terrītus sum, terrīti sumus. 17. Terrītus es, terrīti estis. 18. Terrītus est, terrīti sunt.

19. Gloriam¹ veram² habes. 20. Gloriam habēbis. 21. Equītes gladios habēbant. 22. Gladios habuērunt. 23. Gladium habuisti. 24. Homo habet memoriam. 25. Cum Romānis⁴ pacem habuīmus. 26. Pacem habuerāmus. 27. Pacem habebīmus. 28. Cyrus omnium in exercītu⁵ suo milītum nomīna tenēbat.

¹ 871.

² 480, 1.

³ 438.

⁴ 432, 434.

⁵ 435, 1.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—209, 210.

RULE LI.—*Use of Adverbs.*—582.

14. 1. Rego, regor. 2. Regimur, regimur. 3. Regit, regitur. 4. Regunt, reguntur. 5. Rege, regite. 6. Regendi, regendo. 7. Rectus eram, recti erāmus.

8. Spero, pareo, duco. 9. Speras, pares, ducis. 10. Sperāmus, parēmus, ducimur. 11. Sperābam, parēbam, ducēbam. 12. Sperābant, parēbant, ducēbant. 13. Sperāvi, parui, duxi. 14. Speravimus, paruimus, duximus. 15. Speravērunt, paruērunt, duxērunt.

16. Deus omnem hunc mundum regit. 17. Deus mundum semper¹ rexit. 18. Deus mundum regēbat. 19. Deus mundum reget. 20. Cicero ad Atticum² scribit. 21. Ad te saepe scribam. 22. Cicero multos libros scripsit. 23. Ad amicum de amicitia³ scripsi. 24. Librum de senectute scripsērat. 25. Quid dixisti? 26. Nihil dixi. 27. Quid dixistis? 28. Multa de amicitia diximus. 29. Haec recte dixistis. 30. Ille liber ad te scriptus est.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—211, 212.

15. 1. Audiēbat, audiēbant. 2. Audiebātur, audiebantur. 3. Audiam, audiēmus. 4. Audiar, audiēmur. 5. Audivit, audivērunt. 6. Auditus est, auditi sunt. 7. Audivēram, audiverāmus. 8. Auditus eram, auditi erāmus.

9. Sperat, paret, ducit, scit. 10. Sperant, parent, ducunt, sciunt. 11. Sperābat, parēbat, ducēbat, sciēbat. 12. Sperabāmus, parebāmus, ducebāmus, sciebāmus. 13. Sperābo, parēbo, ducet, sciet.

14. Tullus bellum finivit. 15. Bellum finivērat. 16.

¹ 582.² 433.³ 434.

Bellum finitum est. 17. Hic dies Graeciae libertatem finiet. 18. Cives templum custodiunt. 19. Tempa custodiēmus. 20. Templum custodite. 21. Brutus Macedoniam custodiēbat. 22. Hanc provinciam custodīmus. 23. Hoc audivīmus. 24. A vobis audīmur.

VERBS IN IO, THIRD CONJUGATION.—221–223.

16. 1. Romāni urbem capiunt. 2. Urbes capiēbant. 3. Urbem capiēmus. 4. Haec urbs capiētur. 5. Urbes capientur. 6. Regūlus captus est. 7. Milītes arma capiunt. 8. Scipio Carthaginem cepit. 9. Praefecti regii Eretriam cepērunt. 10. Regis pater fugit. 11. Fugiēbat. 12. Lacedaemonii fugiunt. 13. Fugērunt. 14. Xerxes in Asiam fugērat.

DEPONENT VERBS.—225–230.

17. 1. Coriolānus populātur agrum¹ Romānum. 2. Pyrrhus Campaniam depopulātus est. 3. Milītes agros depopulabantur. 4. Hoc faciūsus rex mirātur. 5. Hoc mirāmur. 6. Puer laudem merētur. 7. Laudem merēris. 8. Laudem merentur. 9. Gloria virtūtem sequitur. 10. Ascanium secūtus est Silvius. 11. Justitiam sequimur. 12. Justitiam sequēmur. 13. Cum Scipiōne honōrem partimur. 14. Id opus inter se partiuntur.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.—231, 232.

18. 1. Virtūtem laudatūri sumus. 2. Virtus laudanda est. 3. Quid laudatūrus es? 4. Bonitatem laudatūrus sum. 5. Omnia² sunt laudanda, quae³ conjuncta cum virtūte sunt. 6. Quid vituperandum est? 7. Omnia sunt vituperanda, quae cum vitiis conjuncta

¹ 371.

² 441.

³ 445.

sunt. 8. Gloriam veram habiturus es. 9. Gloriam veram habituri sumus. 10. Cicero ad Atticum scripturus erat. 11. Epistola scribenda est. 12. Orator audiendus est. 13. Senatores Ciceronem audituri erant.

SYNTAX OF NOUNS.

AGREEMENT OF NOUNS.

RULE I.—*Predicate Nouns*.—362.

19. 1. Mercurius *nuntius* erat. 2. Furius *consul* erat. 3. *Homo* sum.¹ 4. Bacchus erat vini *deus*.² 5. Somnus est *imago* mortis. 6. Historia *testis* temporum habetur. 7. Historia *magistra*³ vitae habetur. 8. Socrates *parens* philosophiae dicitur. 9. Brutus *homo* magnus evaserat. 10. Nos *causa*⁴ belli sumus. 11. Nautius et Furius *consules*⁵ erant.⁶

RULE II.—*Appositives*.—363.

20. 1. Dionysius *tyrannus* expulsus est. 2. Demaratus, regis *pater*, fugit. 3. Apud Herodotum, *patrem* historiae, sunt innumerabiles fabulae. 4. Hannibal Saguntum, foederatam *urbem*, expugnavit. 5. *Themistocles*⁷ veni ad te. 6. Cato litteras Graecas *senex*⁸ didicit. 7. Junius aedem Salutis, quam *consul* voverat, *dictator* dedicavit. 8. Socratem, sapientissimum⁹ *virum*, Athenienses interfecerunt.

¹ 460, 2.² 396.³ 51, 5.⁴ 362, 1, 1).⁵ 362, 1, 2).⁶ 463, II.⁷ 363, 2.⁸ 363, 3.⁹ 162.

NOMINATIVE.

RULE III.—*Subject Nominative.*—367.

21. 1. *Cuncta Graecia liberata est.* 2. *Patria mea est mundus.* 3. *Paulus* consul¹ regem ad Pydnam superavit. 4. *Philosophia* inventrix legum fuit. 5. *Omnium malorum stultitia* est mater. 6. Non² *omnis error stultitia* est. 7. *Quot homines,*³ *tot sententiae.*

VOCATIVE.

RULE IV.—*Case of Address.*—369.

22. 1. Disce, *puer*, virtutem. 2. Tu, mi⁴ *Cicero*, haec accipies. 3. Te, *Minerva*, custos urbis, precor ac quaeso. 4. Audite, *judices*. 5. Disce, *puer*, virtutes. 6. *Amici*, diem perdidisti. 7. Conservate, *judices*, hunc hominem.

ACCUSATIVE.

RULE V.—*Direct Object.*—371.

23. 1. Accēpi tuas *epistolas*. 2. Labor *omnia* vincit. 3. Anīmus regit *corpus*. 4. Nostra *nos* patria delectat. 5. Miltiādes totam⁵ *Graeciam* liberavit. 6. Sophocles *tragoedias* fecit. 7. *Studia adolescentiam* alunt, *senectutem* oblectant. 8. Romulus *Romam* condidit. 9. Avaritia *probitatem* subvertit. 10. Virtus conciliat *amicitias*. 11. Virtus *amicitiam* gignit. 12. Vestri patres eam *vitam*⁶ vixerunt. 13. Mirum *somnium*⁶ somniavi. 14. *Pacem*⁷ desperavi. 15. Se-

¹ 363.⁴ 185.⁶ 371, 1, 3).² 582.⁵ 151.⁷ 371, 3.³ 460, 3.

quāni Ariovisti *crudelitātem*¹ horrēbant. 16. *Brutum* Romānae matrōnae luxērunt. 17. Milītes invādunt *urbem*.² 18. *Acicem*³ circumvenērunt. 19. Caesar *agrum*. Picēnum percurrit. 20. Periculosissimum⁴ *locum* sum praetervectus. 21. Germāni *flumen* transiērunt.

RULE VI.—*Two Accusatives—Same Person.*—373.

24. 1. *Cicerōnem* universus popūlus *consūlem* declarāvit. 2. Romūlus *urbem Romam* vocāvit. 3. Fecit *herēdem filiam*. 4. Socrātes totius⁵ mundi *se civem* arbitrabātur. 5. Cato *cellam* penariam rei publicae nostrae, *nutricem* plebis Romānae *Siciliam* nomināvit. 6. Praesta *te virum*. 7. Senātus *Catilīnam hostem* judicāvit. 8. Senātus *Paulum consūlem* creāvit. 9. *Socrātem* Apollo *sapientissimum*⁶ judicāvit. 10. *Mesopotamiam fertilem* efficit Euphrātes. 11. *Tiresiam sapientem* fingunt poētae. 12. *Polycrātem felicem* appellābant.

RULE VII.—*Two Accusatives—Person and Thing.*—374.

25. 1. *Te tua fata* docēbo. 2. *Hoc me* docuit usus, magister⁷ egregius. 3. Fortūna belli *artem victos*⁸ docet. 4. Augustus *nepōtes* suos *littēras* docuit. 5. Antigōnus *iter omnes*⁹ celat. 6. *Pacem te* poscimus. 7. Boeotii *auxilia regem* orābant. 8. Cato interrogātus est *sententiam*. 9. Marcius omnes *artes* edoctus fuērat.

10. *Auxilium a Caesāre*¹⁰ petiērunt. 11. *Te illud*¹¹ admonéo. 12. *Te id* consūlo. 13. Hannībal nonaginta

¹ 371, 3.

⁵ 373, 3.

⁸ 441, 1.

² 371, 4.

⁶ 363.

⁹ 374, 3, 3).

³ 162.

⁷ 575.

¹⁰ 374, 5.

⁴ 151.

*millia*¹ peditum *Ibērum*¹ traduxit. 14. *Belgae Rhenum*¹ transducti sunt.

RULE VIII.—*Accusative of Time and Space*.—378.

26. 1. Servius Tullius regnāvit *annos* quattuor² et³ quadraginta. 2. Appius Claudius caecus *annos* multos fuit. 3. Quaedam bestiōlae unum *diem* vivunt. 4. Dionysius quinque et viginti natus *annos* dominātum occupāvit. 5. Caesar duas fossas quindēcim *pedes* latas perduxit. 6. Milītes aggērem altum *pedes* octoginta exstruxērunt. 7. Arābes gladios habēbant longos *quaterna cubīta*. 8. Urbs quinque diērum *iter* abest.

RULE IX.—*Accusative of Limit*.—379.

27. 1. Cicēro *Athēnas* venit. 2. Regūlus *Carthagīnem* rediit. 3. Hannībal *Capuam* concessit. 4. Cicēro maximum numērum frumenti⁴ *Romam* misit. 5. Dionysius navigābat *Syracūsas*. 6. Curius elephantos quattuor *Romam* duxit.

7. Aurum *domum*⁵ comportant. 8. Ego *rus* ibo.⁶ 9. Veni consūlis *domum*. 10. Verres *Delum* venit. 11. Pausaniam *Cyprum* misērunt. 12. Hannībal *in hiberna*⁷ *Capuam* concessit. 13. Legiōnes *ad urbem* addūcit. 14. Darīus *in Asiam* rediit.

15. Consūles *Romam* redībant. 16. Cicēro *domum* rediērat. 17. Consūles *in Graeciam* venērunt. 18. Publius Scipio *in Hispaniam* missus est. 19. Cives *rus* fugient. 20. *In Etruriam* missus erat. 21. Tullia *in forum* properāvit et regem salutāvit.

¹ 374, 6.

² 174.

³ 308, 310, 1.

⁴ 395.

⁵ 379, 3 ; 119, 1.

⁶ 295.

⁷ 379, 4.

RULE X.—*Accusative of Specification*.—380.

28. 1. Equus tremit *artus*. 2. Aenēas¹ caedit ni-
grantes *terga* juvencos. 3. Hannībal *femur* ictus cecidit.
4. Hannībal *animum* incensus est.
5. Haec vis valet *multum*.² 6. Haec vis *idem* potest.
7. Nervii *nihil* possunt. 8. Thebāni *nihil* moti sunt.
9. *Quid* hostis potest? 10. *Quid* venisti? 11. *Quid*
plura³ dispūto?

RULE XI.—*Accusative in Exclamations*.—381.

29. 1. O praeclāram *vitam*! 2. O *spectaculum* mi-
sērum! 3. O *tempōra*, o *mores*! Senātus conjuratiōnem
intelligit, consul videt. 4. O *vim* maximam⁴ errōris!
5. O *clementiam* admirabilem!

DATIVE.

RULE XII.—*Dative with Verbs*.—384.

30. 1. Non *scholae*, sed *vitae* discimus. 2. Omnes
homīnes *libertāti* student. 3. Germāni *labōri* ac *duritiae*
student. 4. Ego *philosophiae* semper vaco. 5. *Pietāti*
summa⁵ tribuenda⁶ laus est. 6. Non solum *nobis* divites
sumus, sed *libēris*, *amīcis*, maximēque *rei publicae*.

7. *Philosophiae* nos tradimus. 8. Graeci homīnes
honōres tribuunt iis *viris*, qui tyrannos necavērunt. 9.
Non placidam *membris* dat cura quiētem. 10. Omnes,
quum valēmus, recta consilia *aegrōtis*⁷ damus.

¹ 50.⁴ 165.⁶ 232.² 380, 2.⁵ 163, 3.⁷ 441.³ 165, 1.

31. DATIVE OF ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE.—385.

—1. Probus¹ invidet *nemīni*. 2. Homīnes *hominibus* prosunt. 3. Nocet *altēri*. 4. Consulātus meus placuit *Catōni*. 5. *Diōni* crudelitas tyranni displicēbat. 6. Themistōcles persuāsit *popūlo*. 7. *Parti*² civium consūlunt. 8. Milītes non *mulieribus*, non *infantibus* pepererunt. 9. Nemo liber est, qui *corpōri* servit.

32. DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS.—386.—1. Pelopīdas omnibus affuit *pericūlis*. 2. Natūra *sensibus*³ ratiōnem adjunxit. 3. Leges omnium⁴ salutem singulōrum⁵ *saluti* antepōnunt. 4. Parva *magnis* saepe⁶ conferuntur.⁷ 5. Hannībal terrōrem injēcit *exercitui* Romanōrum. 6. Aristīdes interfuit *pugnae* navāli apud Salamīnem. 7. *Consiliis* interdum obstat fortūna. 8. Homīnes *hominibus* plurimum⁸ et prosunt et obsunt. 9. Consūles *libertati* suas opes⁹ postferēbant.¹⁰ 10. Bona existimatio *divitiis* praestat. 11. Tu virtūtem praefer¹¹ *divitiis*. 12. Quidam succumbunt *doloribus*. 13. Neque deēro¹² neque superēro¹³ *rei publicae*.

33. DATIVE OF POSSESSOR.—387.—1. Fuēre *Lydis* multi reges. 2. Non semper idem *floribus*¹⁴ est color. 3. Est honos *eloquentiae*.

34. DATIVE OF APPARENT AGENT.—388.—1. *Caesāri* omnia erant agenda. 2. Diligentia colenda est *nobis*. 3. Multa videnda sunt *oratōri*. 4. *Cui* non sunt haec audita?

35. MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.—1. Haec sententia¹ 441.² 335, 3.³ 386, 1.⁴ 441, 1.⁵ 582.⁶ 292, 2.⁷ 380, 2.⁸ 133, 1.⁹ 288.¹⁰ 83.

consūli placuit. 2. Romūlus civitatī profuit. 3. Cives legibus parēbant. 4. Vobis summam¹ laudem tribuimus. 5. Darius, rex Persārum, Graecis² bellum intūlit. 6. Leonidas se³ periculis obtūlit.

RULE XIII.—*Two Datives—To Which and For Which.*—390.

36. 1. Virtūtes hominibus decōri sunt. 2. Virtūtes hominibus gloriae sunt. 3. Probitas est omnibus⁴ amōri. 4. Crudelitas est omnibus odio. 5. Virtus neque datur dono neque accipitur. 6. Pausanias, rex⁵ Lacedaemoniorum, venit Atticis auxilio..

7. Hoc vitio mihi dant. 8. Idne⁶ altēri⁷ crimīni dabis, quod tu ipse fecisti? 9. Caesar legiōnes duas⁸ castris praesidio relinquit. 10. Hunc sibi domicilio locum delegērunt.

RULE XIV.—*Dative with Adjectives.*—391.

37. 1. Veritas mihi grata est. 2. Gratissimae⁹ mihi tuae littērae¹⁰ fuērunt. 3. Patria Cicerōni erat carissīma. 4. Id Deo est proximum,¹¹ quod est optimum.¹² 5. Minime¹³ sibi quisque notus est. 6. Morti nihil est tam simile, quam somnus.¹⁴ 7. Homīnum genēri cultūra agrōrum est salutāris. 8. Belgae proximi sunt Germānis. 9. Iis, qui vendunt, justitia necessaria est. 10. Pax nobis omnibus fuit optabilis.

RULE XV.—*Dative with Derivatives.*—392.

38. 1. Esto obtemperatio institūtis populōrum.

¹ 163, 3.

² 384, II.

³ 448.

⁴ 441.

⁵ 363.

⁶ 346, II. 1.

⁷ 441, 2.

⁸ 175.

⁹ 162.

¹⁰ 132.

¹¹ 166.

¹² 165.

¹³ 305, 2; 165.

¹⁴ 417, 1.

2. Insidiae *consūli* non procedēbant. 3. Convenienter *natūrae* vivimus. 4. Philosophus *sibi* constanter convenienterque dicit.

GENITIVE.

RULE XVI.—*Genitive with Nouns.*—395, 396.

39. 1. Piētas fundamentum ¹ est omnium *virtūtum*. 2. Ira est initium *insaniae*. 3. Sapientia est rerum divinarum et humanarum scientia. 4. Nona *diēi* hora erat.

I. SUBJECTIVE GENITIVE.—1. Vultus sermo ¹ quidam ² tacitus ³ *mentis* est. 2. Nostri milites impetum *hostium* sustinuērunt. 3. Themistocles non effūgit *civium* suorum invidiam. 4. *Ventorum* pater regit navem. 5. *Singulorum* facultates divitiae ¹ sunt *civitātis*.

II. OBJECTIVE GENITIVE.—1. Crescit amor *nummi*. 2. Animi morbi sunt cupiditates *divitiarum*, *gloriae*, *voluptatum*.

III. PARTITIVE GENITIVE.—1. Justitia nihil expētit *praemii*, nihil *pretii*. 2. Conon *pecuniae* quinquaginta talenta civibus suis donāvit. 3. Permagnum pondus *ar genti* fuit. 4. Socrātes *omnium* ³ sapientissimus ⁴ iudicatus est. 5. *Gallorum* omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae. 6. Ubīnam *gentium* ⁵ sumus? 7. Satis *eloquentiae* ⁶ fuit, *sapientiae* parum.

IV. GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC.—1. Tarquinius fratrem habuit Aruntem, ⁷ mitis *ingenii* juvenem.

¹ 362.² 396, III. 3) (2).³ 396, III. 4) (2).² 438; 438, 1.⁴ 162.⁵ 396, III. 4) (1).⁶ 363.

2. Athenienses belli ducem¹ elīgunt Perīclem,¹ spectātae virtūtis virum.² 3. Classē³ septuaginta⁴ navium Athenienses Miltiādi⁵ dedērunt.

V. GENITIVE OF SPECIFICATION.—1. *Cyri* nomen⁶ acēpit. 2. Quid sonat vox voluptātis?⁷ 3. Virtūtes continentiae, gravitātis, justitiae, fidei, omni honōre⁸ dignae sunt. 4. *Germaniae* vocabūlum recens est. 5. *Domini* appellatiōem semper⁹ exhorruit Augustus.

RULE XVII.—*Genitive with Adjectives.*—399.

40. 1. Avida est pericūli virtus. 2. Haec aetas virtutum ferax est. 3. Conscia mens recti famae¹⁰ mendacia¹¹ ridet. 4. Romāni appetentes¹² gloriae atque¹³ avidi laudis fuērunt. 5. Multi contentiōnis sunt cupidiōres¹⁴ quam veritātis. 6. Epaminondas fuit peritus belli, veritātis diligens. 7. Conon prudens rei militāris erat. 8. Socrātes se omnium rērum nescium¹⁵ fingit. 9. Themistōcles peritissimos¹⁶ belli navālis fecit Athenienses. 10. Homo ratiōnis¹⁷ est particeps. 11. Plena errorum sunt omnia. 12. Omnes virtūtis compōtes¹⁸ beāti sunt. 13. Viri¹⁹ propria est fortitūdo.

RULE XVIII.—*Predicate Genitive.*—401–403.

41. 1. Damnatio est iudicium; poena, legis. 2. Imbecilli animi est superstitio. 3. Xerxis²⁰ classis mille et ducentarum navium fuit. 4. Claudius erat somni brevissimi. 5. Permaigni momenti est ratio. 6. Temeritas

¹ 373.⁷ 582.²² 162.² 363.⁸ 395.¹³ 373; 373, 3.³ 384, II.⁹ 371, 3, 1).¹⁴ 399, 2, (3).⁴ 176.¹⁰ 575; 353.¹⁵ 157, 2.⁵ 371.¹¹ 587, I.¹⁶ 399, 3, 8).⁶ 419, IV.

est florentis ¹ *aetātis*; prudentia, senescentis. 7. Praeda parvi *pretii* fuit. 8. Thebae ² *populi* Romāni factae sunt. 9. Voluptātem virtus *minimi* ³ facit. 10. Divitiae a me ⁴ *minimi* ⁵ putantur. 11. Nulla possessio *pluris* ⁶ quam virtus aestimanda est. 12. Vendo meum frumentum non *pluris*, quam cetēri. 13. Mentīri ⁷ non est *meum*.⁸ 14. *Tuum* est mihi ⁹ ignoscere.

RULE XIX.—*Genitive with Certain Verbs.*—406–408.

42. 1. *Eōrum* miserere,¹⁰ qui¹¹ in miseriis¹² sunt. 2. Anīmus meminit¹³ *praeteritōrum*,¹⁴ praesentia cernit, futura praevidet. 3. Reminiscere pristinae *virtutis* Helvetiōrum. 4. Deōrum¹⁵ immortalium *beneficia*¹⁶ recorder. 5. Obliti sunt *injuriarum*. 6. Habētis ducem memorem *vestri*, oblitum *sui*. 7. Aliōrum vitia cernit, obliviscitur *suorum*. 8. *Flagitiōrum* suorum recordabitur. 9. Planci *meriti* recorder.

10. Magni¹⁷ *rei* publicae intērest. 11. Illud *Cicerōnis* maxime interfuit. 12. Hoc regis nihil¹⁸ intērest. 13. *Scipiōnis* meminērat. 14. *Sui* oblitus erat. 15. Miserentur *sociōrum*. 16. *Atheniensium* maxime intererat.

RULE XX.—*Accusative and Genitive.*—410.

43. 1. *Te* vetēris *amicitiae* commonefacio. 2. Tiberius *iudices*¹⁹ *legum* admonēbat.

¹ 575.² 131, 1, 2).³ 279; 294.⁴ 403; 165.⁵ 414, 5.⁶ 165, 1.⁷ 549.⁸ 404, 1.⁹ 385.¹⁰ 271, 2.¹¹ 445.¹² 435, 1.¹³ 297, I.¹⁴ 575; 295, 2.¹⁵ 45, 6.¹⁶ 407, 1.¹⁷ 408, 3.¹⁸ 93.

3. *Te* convinco non *inhumanitātis* solum, sed etiam ¹ *amentiae*. 4. Fannius *Verrem* insimulat *avaritiae* et *audaciae*. 5. Cicero *Verrem avaritiae* coarguit. 6. Orestes accusatur *matricidii*. 7. Nicomēdes *furti* damnatus est.

8. Nonne ² *te* miseret *mei*? 9. Num ³ *hujus te gloriae* paenitēbat? 10. *Me* non solum piget *stultitiae* meae, sed etiam pudet. 11. *Me* civitātis *morum* ⁴ piget taedetque.⁵

-ABLATIVE.

RULE XXI.—*Ablative of Cause, Manner, Means.*—414.

44. I. CAUSE.—1. Caesar *beneficiis* ac *munificentia* magnus habebatur, *integritate* vitae, Cato.⁶ 2. Quidam *vitiis* suis gloriuntur. 3. Gubernatoris *ars utilitate*, non *arte* laudatur. 4. *Avaritia* et *luxuria* Romāna civitas laborabat. 5. Nimio *gaudio* paene ⁷ desipiebam. 6. Adolescentes *senum* ⁸ *praeceptis* gaudent. 7. Laetus *sorte* tuā vives sapienter.⁹ 8. Campāni fuērunt superbi *bonitate* agrorum.

II. MANNER.—1. Miltiādes *summā* ¹⁰ *aequitate* res Chersonēsi constituit. 2. Athenienses *vi* *summā* proelium commiserunt. 3. Sidēra ¹¹ *cursus* suos conficiunt *maximā* ¹² *celeritate*. 4. Athenienses *cum silentio* ¹³ auditi sunt. 5. *Cum virtute* vivimus. 6. Pausanias epulabatur *more* Persarum.

III. MEANS, INSTRUMENT.—1. Servius Tullius *virtute*

¹ 587, I. 5.² 346, II. 1.³ 83.⁴ 587, I. 3.⁵ 367, 3.⁶ 582.⁷ 66.⁸ 163, 3.⁹ 84.¹⁰ 165.¹¹ 414, 3.

regnum tenuit. 2. Nemo fit' *casu* bonus. 3. *Avārus* animus nullo satiātur *luero*. 4. *Trahimur* omnes *studio* laudis.² 5. Magnos homines *virtūte* metimur, non *fortūnā*. 6. Dido³ vitam suam *gladio* finivit. 7. *Voluptāte* capiuntur homines, ut *hamo* pisces.⁴ 8. Minuuntur atrae *carmine* curae. 9. Boni nullo *emolumento* impelluntur in fraudem.⁵

IV. AGENT.—1. Alcibiādes eruditus est *a Socrāte*.⁶ 2. *A Deo* omnia⁷ facta sunt.⁸ 3. Sacra *ab Numā* instituta sunt. 4. *A multis*⁹ ipsa¹⁰ virtus contemnitur.

RULE XXII.—*Ablative of Price*.—416.

45. 1. Ego¹¹ spem *pretio* non emo. 2. Vas *Corinthium* magno *pretio* mercatus sum. 3. Viginti *talentis* unam¹² orationem *Isocrātes* vendidit. 4. Si prata magno aestimant, quanti¹³ est aestimanda¹⁴ virtus? 5. Fanum *pecuniā* grandi venditum est. 6. Otium non *gemmis*¹⁵ venale est.

RULE XXIII.—*Ablative with Comparatives*.—417.

46. 1. Vilius argentum est *auro*, *virtutibus* aurum. 2. Lux *sonitu* est velocior. 3. Amōris simulatio pejor¹⁶ est odio. 4. Nihil est veritatis *luce* dulcius. 5. Nihil est *ratione* melius.¹⁷ 6. *Lacrīmā* nihil citius arescit.

7. Tullus Hostilius ferocior quam *Romūlus*¹⁸ fuit. 8. Sol major¹⁹ est quam *terra*. 9. Natūra nihil habet

¹ 294.² 396, II.³ 68.⁴ 367, 3.⁵ 435, 1.⁶ 414, 5.⁷ 441, 1.⁸ 294; 294, 2.⁹ 452.¹⁰ 446.¹¹ 175.¹² 402, III. 1.¹³ 232.¹⁴ 416, 1, 4).¹⁵ 165.¹⁶ 417, 1.

praestantius quam *honestātem*.¹ 10. Timoleon sapientius² tulit³ secundam fortunam quam *adversam*. 11. Major faenae sitis est quam *virtūtis*.⁴

RULE XXIV.—*Ablative of Difference*.—418.

47. 1. Patria mihi⁵ vitā meā *multo* est carior. 2. Pompeius *biennio* major fuit quam Cicero.⁶ 3. Hic locus aequo *spatio* ab castris⁷ Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat. 4. Numa Pompilius *annis* permultis ante fuit quam⁸ Pythagoras. 5. Homēri⁹ etsi incerta sunt tempora, tamen *annis* multis fuit ante Romūlum.¹⁰

RULE XXV.—*Ablative in Special Constructions*.—419.

48. I. UTOR, FRUOR, ETC.—1. Multi *beneficio* Dei perverse utuntur. 2. *Recordatione* nostrae amicitiae¹¹ fruor. 3. Commōda, *quibus* utimur, a Deo¹² nobis¹³ dantur. 4. Lux, *quā* fruimur, a Deo nobis datur. 5. Virtūtis munere functus sum. 6. Solus potitus est *imperio* Romūlus. 7. Numidae plerumque *lacte*¹⁴ et *carne*¹⁵ vescebantur.

II. FIDO, CONFIDO, ETC.—1. *Prudentiā consilioque*¹⁶ fidimus. 2. Quis aut corporis *firmitate* aut fortunae *stabilitate* confidet? 3. Juvēnis nititur *hastā*.

III. PLENTY AND WANT.—1. Abundarunt¹⁷ semper *auro* regna Asiae. 2. Capua fortissimorum virorum *multitudine* redundat. 3. Antiochia eruditissimis homi-

¹ 417, 1.

² 582, 305.

³ 292.

⁴ 391.

⁵ 434.

⁶ 523, 2, 2).

⁷ 395.

⁸ 432, 433.

⁹ 396, II.

¹⁰ 414, 5.

¹¹ 384, I.

¹² 74.

¹³ 72, 3.

¹⁴ 587, I. 3.

¹⁵ 234.

nibus affluēbat. 4. Nihil honestum est quod ¹ *justitiā* vacat. 5. Nulla ² vitae pars vacat *officio*. 6. Nunquam eminentia *invidiā* caret. 7. Magna negotia magnis *adjutoribus* egent. 8. Deus *bonis* ³ omnibus explēvit mundum. 9. Hectōra ⁴ *vitā* spoliāvit Achilles. 10. Caesāri tradita urbs est, nuda ⁵ *praesidio*, referta *copiis*. 11. *Virtūte* multi ⁶ praediti sunt..

IV. DIGNUS, INDIGNUS, ETC.—1. Virtus *imitatione*, non *invidiā* digna est. 2. Quam multi indigni *luce* sunt, et tamen dies oritur.⁷ 3. Sapientia *eo* contenta est, quod adest. 4. *Intelligentiā* vestrā frētus sum.

V. OPUS AND USUS.—1. *Magistratibus* opus est. 2. Multis ⁸ *duce* opus est. 3. Nihil ⁹ opus est *simulatione*. 4. *Navibus* consūli usus est. 5. Quantum ¹⁰ argenti ¹¹ est tibi opus? 6. Nobis exempla permulta opus sunt.

RULE XXVI.—*Ablative of Place*.—421.

49. 1. *In Italiā* bellum fuit. 2. Haec ab Romānis *in Graeciā* gesta sunt. 3. Iphicrātes *in Thraciā* vixit. 4. Caesar *ab urbe* proficiscitur. 5. Darīus *ex Asiā* in Eurōpam ¹² exercitum trajecit. 6. Talis *Romae* Fabricius, qualis Aristides *Athēnis* fuit.

7. Tarquinius Superbus mortuus est *Cumis*. 8. Numa Pompilius *Curibus* habitābat. 9. *Syracūsis* est fons aquae dulcis, cui ¹³ nomen Arethūsa est. 10. Demarātus, Tarquinii regis pater, fugit Tarquinius ¹⁴ *Corintho*. 11. Haec *terrā marique* ¹⁵ gesta sunt. 12. Conon plurimum ¹⁶ vixit *Cypri*,¹⁷ Timotheus *Lesbi*.

¹ 445.

² 151.

³ 441, 1.

⁴ 68.

⁵ 438.

⁶ 268, 2.

⁷ 419, 3.

⁸ 380, 2.

⁹ 419, 3, 2).

¹⁰ 396, III.

¹¹ 435, 1.

¹² 387.

¹³ 379.

¹⁴ 422, 1, 1).

¹⁵ 380, 2; 165.

¹⁶ 424, 1.

RULE XXVII.—*Ablative of Source and Separation.*—425.

50. 1. Praeclārum *a majoribus* accepimus morem.¹
 2. Hoc *a senibus*² audivimus. 3. Disce, puer, virtutem *ex me*, fortunam *ex aliis*. 4. Collatinus *ex urbe* migravit.
 5. Jove³ nate, Hercūles, salve.

6. Abstinent *pugnā*. 7. Lacedaemonii de diutinā *contentiōne* destitērunt. 8. Zama quinque diērum iter⁴ *ab Carthagine* abest. 9. Ariovistus millibus⁵ passuum sex *a Caesāris castris*⁶ consēdit. 10. Tu, Jupiter, Catilinam *a tectis urbis, a moenibus, a vitā fortunisque* civium omnium arcēbis. 11. Dionysius tyrannus *Syracūsīs* expulsus est. 12. Aristīdes nonne⁷ expulsus est *patriā*? 13. Themistōcles imperātor bello Persico *servitūte* Graeciam liberāvit. 14. Robustus animus omni est liber *curā et angore*.

RULE XXVIII.—*Ablative of Time.*—426, 427.

51. 1. Augustus obiit⁸ sexto et septuagesimo aetātis *anno*. 2. Socrātes suprēmo⁹ vitae *die* de immortalitāte animōrum multa disseruit. 3. Timoleon proelia maxima¹⁰ *natālī die* suo fecit omnia. 4. Quā *nocte* natus est Alexander, *eādē* Diānae Ephesiae templum deflagravit. 5. Solis *occāsu* suas copias Ariovistus in castra reduxit. 6. Nemo mortalium omnibus *horis* sapit. 7. Laelius sermōnem de amicitia habuit paucis *diēbus*¹¹ post mortem Africāni. 8. Roscius litem¹² decīdit abhinc *annis* quattuor. 9. Carthāgo septingentesimo *anno* postquam condita erat, delēta est.

¹ 83.² 66.³ 66, 3; 425, 3.⁴ 378.⁵ 378, 2.⁶ 132.⁷ 346, II. 1.⁸ 295, 3.⁹ 163, 3.¹⁰ 165.¹¹ 427.¹² 82, 6.

RULE XXIX.—*Ablative of Characteristic.*—428.

52. 1. Caesar Procillum, *summā*¹ *virtūte* adolescentem, ad Ariovistum misit. 2. Aristotēles, vir² *summo ingenio, scientiā, copiā*, prudentiam cum eloquentiā conjunxit. 3. Cato *singulārī* fuit *prudentiā*³ et *industriā*. 4. Appius homo fuit *summā prudentiā*, *multā* etiam *doctrinā*. 5. Hannibālīs nomen erat *magnā* apud omnes *gloriā*. 6. Agesilāus *statūrā* fuit *humīli* et *corpore exiguo*. 7. Caesar fuit *excelsā statūrā*, *colore candido*, *nigris oculis*.

RULE XXX.—*Ablative of Specification.*—429.

53. 1. Sunt quidam homīnes⁴ non *re*, sed *nomīne*. 2. *Doctrinā* Graecia Romānos et omni litterārum *genere* superābat. 3. Mardonius, *natiōne* Medus, a Pausaniā⁵ fugātus est. 4. Helvetii reliquos Gallos *virtūte* praecedunt. 5. Ancus regnāvit annos⁶ quattuor et viginti, cuilibet⁷ *superiōrum*⁸ *regum belli pacisque et artibus et gloriā* par.

RULE XXXI.—*Ablative Absolute.*—430 & 431.

54. 1. Cognīto Caesāris *adventu*, Ariovistus legātos ad eum mittit. 2. Ite,⁹ *deis*¹⁰ bene *juvantibus*. 3. Pythagōras, *Tarquinio Superbo regnante*, in Italiam venit. 4. *Virtūte exceptā*, nihil *amicitiā*¹¹ praestabilius est. 5. Germāni pellibus¹² utuntur, *magnā corpōris parte nudā*. 6. Natus est Augustus, *Cicerōne et Antonio consulibus*.

¹ 163, 3.⁴ 414, 5.⁹ 295.² 363.⁶ 378.¹⁰ 51, 6.³ 428, 1, 2).⁷ 191, II.; 391.¹¹ 417.⁴ 362.⁸ 163, 3.¹² 419.

7. *Romāni, Scipiōne duce, ponte facto*, superavērunt Ticinum flumen.

RULE XXXII.—*Cases with Prepositions.*—432–435.

55. I. ACCUSATIVE.—1. Sophōcles ad summam *senectutem* tragoedias fecit. 2. Adolescentes senum praeceptis ad virtūtum¹ *studia* ducuntur. 3. Piētas est iustitia adversus *deos*. 4. Ante *lucem* galli canunt. 5. Epaminondas Lacedaemonios vicit apud *Mantinēam*. 6. Legiōnes Etruscōrum cis *Padum* fusae sunt. 7. Utilitātis derelictio contra *natūram* est. 8. Iustitia erga *deos* religio² dicītur, erga *parentes*, piētas. 9. Ratio conciliat inter *se*³ homīnes. 10. Amicitia est propter *se* expetenda.⁴ 11. Anīmus per *somnum* curis⁵ vacuus est. 12. Post *me* erat Aegīna. 13. Secundum *flumen* paucae statīōnes videbantur. 14. Germāni trans *Rhenum* incōlunt.

II. ABLATIVE.—1. A primā⁶ *aetāte* me philosophia delectāvit. 2. Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor. 3. Sex menses⁷ cum *Antiōcho* philosōpho fui. 4. Scipio ob egregiam victoriam de *Hannibāle* appellātus est Africānus. 5. Virtus ex *viro* appellāta est. 6. Cato prae *cetēris* floruit. 7. Caesar legiōnes pro *castris* constituit. 8. Vita nihil sine magno *labōre* dedit mortalīb⁸. 9. Aqua erat *pectorīb⁹* tenuis.⁹

III. ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE.—1. In *amnem* ruunt. 2. Gallia est divisa in *partes* tres. 3. Homo doctus in *se* semper divitias habet. 4. Sub ipsa *moenia* progressi sunt. 5. Saepe est etiam sub *pallio* sordido sapientia. 6. Virtus omnia subter *se* habet.

¹ 396, II.

² 362.

³ 448, I.

⁴ 232.

⁵ 419, III.

⁶ 441, 6; 166.

⁷ 378.

⁸ 384, II.

⁹ 434, 4.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE XXXIII.—*Agreement of Adjectives.*—438, 439.

56. 1. *Vera* amicitia *sempiterna* est. 2. *Verae* amicitiae *sempiternae* sunt. 3. Venit hiems *glaciālis*. 4. Fugit *irreparabile* tempus. 5. Nihil est ab *omni* parte *beātum*. 6. *Atra* nubes condidit lunam. 7. Hora *quota* est? 8. *Qualis* est *tua* mens? 9. Nemo nascitur *dives*.

10. Stultitia et temeritas *fugienda*¹ sunt. 11. Labor voluptasque, *dissimillimā*² natūrā,³ inter se sunt *juncta*. 12. Non terret *sapientem*⁴ mors. 13. *Fortes*⁵ fortūna adjūvat. 14. *Primā*⁶ luce *summus* mons a Labiēno tenebatur.⁷ 15. Feriunt *summos* fulgūra montes. 16. Roscius *assiduus*⁸ ruri⁹ vixit. 17. Philosophiae¹⁰ nos *totos* tradimus. 18. Themistōcles *absens* proditionis¹¹ est *accusātus*. 19. Triumphus *clarior* quam *gratior*¹² fuit.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS.

RULE XXXIV.—*Agreement of Pronouns.*—445.

57. 1. Omne animal *se ipsum*¹³ diligit. 2. Ad *quas* res aptissimi erimus, in *iis* elaborabimus. 3. Nihil expedit, *quod* non decet. 4. Non est vir¹⁴ fortis, *qui*¹⁵ laborem fugit.

58. PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE.—446–449.—1. Omnia

¹ 460; 439, 3.

⁶ 468.

¹¹ 444, 2.

² 163, 2; 439, 3.

⁷ 443.

¹² 452.

³ 414.

⁸ 424, 2; 421, II.

¹³ 362.

⁴ 441.

⁹ 384, II.

¹⁴ 445, 6.

⁵ 441, 6.

¹⁰ 410, II.

animalia *se* diligunt. 2. *Te' tua,' me* delectant *mea*.
 3. Ad amicum de amicitia scripsi. 4. *Ego* beatus sum.
 5. In philosophiae studio aetatem consumpsi. 6. Aristides non effugit civium *suorum* invidiam.

59. DEMONSTRATIVE.—450–452.—1. *Haec* est tyrannorum vita. 2. *Nos ipsi'* consolamur. 3. *Ille* est vir.
 4. Ab *ipso* Graccho *eadem haec* audimus. 5. Homo habet memoriam et *eam'* infinitam.

60. RELATIVE.—453.—1. In mundo Deus est, *qui* regit, *qui* gubernat, *qui* cursus astrorum, mutationes temporum, rerum vicissitudines conservat. 2. Ridentur,' mala *qui* componunt carmina. 3. *Eadem* est utilitatis, *quae'* honestatis, regula. 4. Servi moribus' iisdem erant, *quibus'* dominus. 5. Animal hoc providum, sagax, acutum, memor, plenum rationis,' *quem'* vocamus hominem, generatum est a Deo. 6. Perutiles Xenophontis libri sunt; *quos'* legite studiose.

61. INTERROGATIVE.—454.—1. O dii'' immortales," *quam* rem publicam habemus, in *qua* urbe vivimus? 2. *Quae* in me est facultas?

62. INDEFINITE.—455–459.—1. Expectabam'' *aliquem* meorum." 2. Veni Athenas," neque me *quisquam* ibi agnovit. 3. Aut *nemo*, aut, si *quisquam*, Cato sapiens fuit. 4. *Quidam* consulem laudant. 5. Optimum'' *quidque'* rarissimum est. 6. Consul *alter''* exercitum perdidit, *alter* vendidit.

¹ 371.² 441, 1.³ 452, 1.⁴ 451, 2.⁵ 453, 2.⁶ 451, 5.⁷ 428.⁸ 399, 2, 2).⁹ 445, 4.¹⁰ 453.¹¹ 51, 5.¹² 369.¹³ 468.¹⁴ 441, 1.¹⁵ 379.¹⁶ 165; 441, 2.¹⁷ 458, 1.¹⁸ 151.

SYNTAX OF VERBS.

AGREEMENT.

RULE XXXV.—*Verb with Subject.*—460–463.

63. 1. Homīnes, dum *docent*,¹ *discunt*. 2. Tantum *scimus*,² quantum memoriā *tenēmus*. 3. Ego libertātem *pepēri*; ego patriam *liberāvi*.³ 4. *Crescit* amor nummi, quantum⁴ ipsa pecunia *crescit*. 5. Pars perexigua Romam inermes⁵ *delāti sunt*. 6. Uterque⁶ eōrum exercitum ex castris *edūcunt*.⁷ 7. Corinthus, totius Graeciae lumen, *extinctum*⁸ *est*. 8. Ratio et oratio *conciliat*⁹ inter se homīnes. 9. Castor et Pollux ex equis *pugnavērunt*.¹⁰

INDICATIVE—TENSES AND USE.

RULE XXXVI.—*Use of Indicative.*—474.

64. PRESENT.—466, 467.—1. Virtus ab omnibus *laudātur*. 2. Nulla *habēmus* arma contra mortem. 3. In proelio cita mors *venit*, aut victoria laeta.

65. IMPERFECT.—468, 469.—1. Laelius orationem suam *exornābat*. 2. *Exspectābam* adventum Menandri. 3. Lycurgi leges *vigēbant*. 4. Ut Romae¹⁰ consules, sic Carthagīne quotannis bini reges *creabantur*.

66. FUTURE AND FUTURE PERFECT.—470, 473.—1. Ro-

¹ 460, 2.⁵ 151, 4.⁶ 463, I.² 460, 2, 1).⁶ 461, 3.⁷ 463, II.³ 380, 2.⁷ 462.¹⁰ 421, II.⁴ 438, 6.

nam¹ quum *venĕro*, quae² *perspexĕro*, *scribam* ad te.
 2. Ut sementem *fecĕris*, ita *metes*. 3. Si te³ *rogavĕro*
 aliquid,⁴ *non respondĕbis*?

67. PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT.—471, 472.—1. Hos-
 tes, ubi primum nostros equĭtes *conspexĕrunt*,⁵ *celerĭter*
 nostros *perturbavĕrunt*. 2. Ipse semper cum Graecis
 Latĭna *conjunxi*. 3. Civĭtas haec semper a me *defensa*
est. 4. Lacedaemoniōrum gens fortis *fuit*, dum Lycurgi
 leges vigĕbant. 5. Summā curā⁶ *exspectābam* adventum
 Menandri, quem⁷ ad te *misĕram*. 6. Hannibal tres mo-
 dios aureōrum annulōrum Carthaginem *misit*, quos
 manĭbus⁸ equĭtum Romanōrum⁹ *detraxĕrat*.

SUBJUNCTIVE.—TENSES AND USE.

RULE XXXVII.—Sequence of Tenses.—480, 481.

68. 1. Ego vos hortor, ut amicitiam omnĭbus rebus¹⁰
 humānis *anteponātis*.¹¹ 2. Philosophia nos docuit, ut
 nosmet¹² ipsos *nocerĕmus*.¹³ 3. Dubitant nonnulli de
 mundo, casūne¹⁴ ipse *sit effectus*,¹⁵ an mente divĭnā. 4.
 Epaminondas quaesĭvit, salvusne¹⁶ *esset* clipeus. 5. Epa-
 minondas rogāvit, *essentne fusi* hostes. 6. Ego in causis
 publicis ĭta sum versātus, ut *defendĕrim* multos.

RULE XXXVIII.—Potential Subjunctive.—485, 486.

69. 1. *Quaerat* quispiam, cujusnam¹⁷ causā¹⁸ mun-
 dus factus sit.¹⁹ 2. *Videas* rebus²⁰ injustis justos²¹

¹ 379.² 445, 6.³ 374.⁴ 460, 2.⁵ 414, 3.⁶ 445.⁷ 434, 1.⁸ 438.⁹ 386.¹⁰ 489, 490.¹¹ 184, 6.¹² 492, 2; 374, 4.¹³ 526, II. 1.¹⁴ 525.¹⁵ 526, I.¹⁶ 188, 3.¹⁷ 414.¹⁸ 441, 545.

maxīme¹ dolēre.² 3. Equidem *vellem*,³ ut redires. 4. Forsitan *quaeras* qui iste terror sit. 5. Hoc sine ullā⁴ dubitationē *confirmaverim*. 6. Quid *faciātis*?⁵ 7. Quis haec *faciat*? 8. Quid *videātur* Deo⁶ magnum in rebus humanis?

RULE XXXIX.—*Subjunctive of Desire*.—487; 488.

70. 1. *Imitēmur* majōres nostros. 2. *Valeant* cives mei; *sint* incolūmes, *sint* beāti; *stet* haec urbs praeclāra. 3. Religio et fides *anteponātur*⁷ amicitiae.⁸ 4. Orātor *imitētur* Demosthēnem. 5. Is qui impērat aliis⁹ *serviat* ipse nulli¹⁰ cupiditāti. 6. In rebus prosperis superbiam arrogantiamque *fugiāmus*. 7. Ne quis, tanquam parva, *fastidiat* grammaticae elementa.

RULE XL.—*Subjunctive of Purpose or Result*.—489.

71. UT AND NE.—490–493.—1. Romāni ab arātro abduxērunt Cincinnātum, ut dictātor *esset*.¹¹ 2. Phaëthon optāvit, ut in currum¹² patris¹³ *tollerētur*.¹⁴ 3. Caesar ad Lamiā scripsit, ut¹⁵ ad ludos omnia *parāret*.¹⁶ 4. Timoleon orāvit omnes, ne id *facērent*.¹⁷ 5. Decrēvit senātus, ut consul *vidēret*,¹⁸ ne quid res publica detrimēti¹⁹ *capēret*.²⁰ 6. Discipūlos id unum²¹ moneo, ut praeceptōres²² non minus, quam ipsa studia *ament*.²³

72. UT AND UT NON.—494–496.—1. Tanta vis probitātis est, ut eam in hoste etiam *diligāmus*. 2. Dives est, cui²⁴ tanta possessio est, ut nihil *optet* amplius. 3. Epaminondas adeo fuit veritātis²⁵ diligens, ut ne joco²⁶ qui-

¹ 805, 2; 165.

² 550.

³ 293.

⁴ 151.

⁵ 486, II.

⁶ 384.

⁷ 463, 1.

⁸ 386.

⁹ 385.

¹⁰ 151.

¹¹ 480.

¹² 435.

¹³ 77, II. 1.

¹⁴ 492.

¹⁵ 374, 4.

¹⁶ 396, III.

¹⁷ 374, 5

¹⁸ 371.

¹⁹ 387.

²⁰ 399.

²¹ 414, 3.

dem¹ *mentirētur*. 4. Quis est tam miser, ut non Dei munificentiam *sensērit*? 5. Alcibiādes erat eā sagacitate,² ut decipi³ non *posset*.⁴

73. QUO, QUIN, QUOMINUS.—497–499.—1. Lex brevis est, quo facilius ab imperītis *teneātur*. 2. Nunquam accēdo ad te, quin abs te *abeam*⁵ doctior. 3. Quis dubitet,⁶ quin in virtute divitiae *sint*? 4. Quid obstat, quominus Deus *sit* beātus?

74. RELATIVE.—500, 501.—1. Caesar equitātum, qui *sustinēret* hostium impētum, misit. 2. Non tu is es, quem nihil *delectet*. 3. Ego is sum, qui nihil unquam meā, potius quam meōrum civium causā,⁷ *fecērim*.⁸ 4. Nihil est quod Deus efficere⁹ non *possit*. 5. Nullum est animal praeter homīnem, quod *habeat* notitiam aliquam Dei. 6. Inventi sunt multi,¹⁰ qui non modo pecuniam,¹¹ sed vitam etiam profundere¹² pro patriā parāti¹³ *essent*.

RULE XLI.—Subjunctive of Condition.—503–513.

75. DUM, MODO, DUMMODO.—505.—1. Odērint,¹⁴ dum *metuant*. 2. Multi omnia recta¹⁵ negligunt, dummodo potentiam *consequantur*. 3. Omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis¹⁶ patris *parērem*.¹⁷

76. AC SI, UT SI, QUASI, ETC.—506.—1. Regem laudāvērunt ac si hostes *vicisset*. 2. Patres metus cepit,¹⁸ velut si jam ad portas hostis *esset*. 3. Quid¹⁹ testibus²⁰ utor, quasi res dubia *sit*.

¹ 602, III. 2.

² 428.

³ 552, 1.

⁴ 290.

⁵ 295, 3.

⁶ 486, II.

⁷ 414.

⁸ 481, I. 2; 460.

⁹ 552, 1.

¹⁰ 441.

¹¹ 371.

¹² 552, 3.

¹³ 438.

¹⁴ 487, 207.

¹⁵ 385.

¹⁶ 222.

¹⁷ 380, 2.

¹⁸ 419.

77. SI, NISI, ETC. : QUI=SI IS, ETC.—507-513.—1. Animum rege, qui, nisi *paret, imp̄erat*.¹ **2.** Si beātam vitam *volūmus*² adipisci,³ virtūti op̄era *danda est*. **3.** Thucyd̄idis oratiōnes ego laudo ; imitāri neque *possim*,⁴ si *velim*,⁵ nec *velim* fortasse, si *possim*. **4.** Non *possem*⁶ viv̄ere, nisi in litteris *viv̄erem*.⁷ **5.** Consilium, ratio, sententia nisi *essent*⁸ in senibus,⁹ non summum¹⁰ consilium¹¹ majōres nostri *appellassent*¹² senātum.

RULE XLII.—Subjunctive of Concession.—515, 516.

78. LICET, QUAMVIS, ETC.—1. Licet ipsa vitium¹³ *sit* ambitio, frequenter tamen causa virtūtum est.¹⁴ **2.** Non est magnus pumilio, licet in monte *constit̄erit*. **3.** Quamvis se¹⁵ ipso contentus *sit* sapiens,¹⁶ am̄icis¹⁷ illi opus est. **4.** Ego, qui sero Graecas litt̄eras *attigissem*, tamen complūres Athēnis¹⁸ dies¹⁹ sum commorātus.

79. ET SI, TAM ET SI, ETIAM SI.—1. Eloquentiae²⁰ studendum est, etsi eā²¹ quidam perverse *abutuntur*. **2.** Hoc, etiamsi nobilitātum non *sit*,²² tamen honestum est ; etiamsi a nullo²³ *laud̄etur*, est laudabile.

RULE XLIII.—Subjunctive of Cause.—517-520.

80. QUUM, QUI.—518, 519.—1. Quum vita sine am̄icis metus²⁴ plena *sit*, ratio ipsa monet amicitias compar̄are. **2.** Quum *sint* in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia,

¹ 508.⁹ 373.²⁶ 421.² 293.²⁰ 510, 1 ; 234.¹⁷ 378.³ 552.¹¹ 362.²⁸ 384.⁴ 509, 289.¹² 460, 2.¹⁰ 419.⁶ 510.¹³ 419, IV.²⁰ 460, 2.⁷ 510 ; 463, II.¹⁴ 441.²¹ 151.⁸ 66.¹⁵ 419, 3.²² 399, 2, 2).⁵ 163, 3.

necesse est, Deum ' haec ipsa habēre ' majōra. 3. Quum *venissem* ' Athēnas, ' sex menses ' cum Antiōcho, nobilissimō ' philosopho, ' fui. 4. Caninius fuit mirificā vigilantia, ' qui suo toto consulātu ' somnum non *vidērit*.¹⁰

81. QUOD, QUIA, ETC.—520.—1. Plato escam " malōrum appellat voluptātem, quod eā " homīnes *capiantur*, velut hamo pisces. 2. Nemo unquam est oratōrem, quod Latīne *loqueretur*, admirātus. 3. Mater irata est, quia non *rediērim*.

RULE XLIV.—*Subjunctive of Time with Cause.*—521–523.

82. 1. Dum reliquae naves *convenirent*, ad horam nonam exspectāvit. 2. Quievēre ¹³ milites, dum praefectus arma ¹⁴ *inspiceret*. 3. Tragoedi quotidie, antequam *pronuntient*, vocem sensim excitant. 4. Ante ¹⁵ vidēmus fulguratiōnem, quam sonum *audiāmus*. 5. Caesar ad Pompeii castra ¹⁶ pervēnit, priusquam Pompeius *sentiret*.¹⁷

RULE XLV.—*Subjunctive in Indirect Questions.*—525.

83. 1. Nescis, quantas vires virtus *habeat*.¹⁸ 2. Nomen tantum virtūtis usurpas; quid ¹⁹ ipsa *valeat*, ignōras. 3. Lepidus declarāvit quantum *haberet* odium servitūtis.²⁰ 4. Caesar equitātum omnem praemittit, qui ²¹ videant,²² quas in partes iter *faciant*. 5. Non intelligunt homīnes, quam magnum vectigal ²³ *sit* parsimonia.²⁴ 6. In orato-

⁵⁴⁵; 45, 6.

² 549.

³ 518, II. 1.

⁴ 379.

⁵ 378.

⁶ 162.

⁷ 363.

⁸ 428.

⁹ 426.

¹⁰ 519.

¹¹ 373.

¹² 414.

¹³ 235.

¹⁴ 131, 1, 4).

¹⁵ 523, 3, 2).

¹⁶ 132; 379, 4.

¹⁷ 523, 2.

¹⁸ 525, 2; 480.

¹⁹ 380, 2.

²⁰ 396, II.

²¹ 445, 5.

²² 500.

²³ 362.

²⁴ 267.

ribus Graecis, admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus *excellat*. 7. Mihi non minōri ¹ curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam *futura sit*, quam qualis hodie *sit*.

RULE XLVI.—*Subjunctive by Attraction*.—527.

84. 1. Me admōnes, ut me intēgrum, quoad *possim*, servem.² 2. Quid est, cur non orātor de rebus iis eloquentissime dicat,³ quas *cognōrit*. 3. Jussit ut, quae *venissent*, naves Euboeam petērent.⁴ 4. In Hortensio memoria fuit tanta, ut, quae secum *commentātus esset*, ea verbis iisdem redderet,⁵ quibus *cogitavisset*. 5. Recordatiōne nostrae amicitiae sic fruor, ut beāte vixisse videar,⁶ quia cum Scipiōne *vixērim*.¹⁰

RULE XLVII.—*Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse*.—529.

85. 1. Socrātes dicēbat,¹¹ omnes¹² in eo, quod *scīrent*, satis¹³ esse¹⁴ eloquentes. 2. Apud Hypānim¹⁵ fluvium, Aristotēles ait,¹⁶ bestiōlas quasdem nasci, quae unum diem *vivant*. 3. Ariovistus Caesāri¹⁷ respondit: quid sibi *vellet*?¹⁸ cur in suas possessiōnes *venīret*? jus esse belli, ut, qui *vicissent*, iis,¹⁹ quos *vicissent*, quemadmōdum *vellent*, *imperārent*. 4. Legatiōni Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi²⁰ a Caesāre opus *esset*,²¹ sese ad eum ventūrum fuisse;²² si quid ille a se *velit*, illum ad se venīre²³ oportēre. 5. Divīco ita cum Caesāre egit: si pacem populus Romānus cum Helvetiis *facēret*,²⁴ in eam

¹ 165.

² 390.

³ 489.

⁴ 525.

⁵ 414.

⁶ 186.

⁷ 489, 494.

⁸ 419.

⁹ 549, 4, 1).

¹⁰ 481, I. 2.

¹¹ 469, II.

¹² 545.

¹³ 582.

¹⁴ 530, I.

¹⁵ 85, III. 1.

¹⁶ 297, II. 1.

¹⁷ 384.

¹⁸ 293.

¹⁹ 385.

²⁰ 452, 5.

²¹ 532, 2.

²² 549, 2.

²³ 533, 3.

partem itūros¹ Helvetios,² ubi eos Caesar esse *voluisset*;³ sin bello persēqui⁴ *perseverāret, reminiscerētur* pristinae virtūtis⁵ Helvetiōrum.

IMPERATIVE—TENSES AND USE.

RULE XLVIII.—*Imperative.*—535.

86. 1. *Sperne* voluptātes. 2. *Consulite* vobis,⁶ Patres⁷ conscripti, *prospicite* patriae, *conservate* vos,⁸ conjūges, liberos, fortunasque vestras; populi Romāni nomen salutemque *defendite*. 3. *Vive* memor leti;⁹ fugit hora. 4. Valetudinem tuam *cura* diligenter. 5. Virtūtes *excolite*, si forte dormiunt.¹⁰ 6. Poēmata dulcia *sunt*.¹¹ 7. Impius¹² ne¹³ *audeto*¹⁴ placāre donis iram deōrum. 8. Consules militiae summum jus *habent*, nemini *parent*. 9. *Noli*¹⁵ te oblivisci¹⁶ Cicerōnem esse. 10. *Cura* ut quam primum¹⁷ venias.¹⁸

INFINITIVE—TENSES AND USE.

Tenses of Infinitive.—540–544.

RULE XLIX.—*Subject of Infinitive.*—545.

Predicate after Infinitive.—546, 547.

Infinitive as Subject.—549.

87. 1. *Virum bonum esse*, semper est utile.¹⁹ 2. Omnibus bonis²⁰ expedit, *salvam esse rem publicam*. 3. A Deo *mundum necesse*²¹ est regi. 4. Concedendum est²²

¹ 530, I.; 545, 3; 285.

² 545.

³ 532, 4.

⁴ 552.

⁵ 406, II.

⁶ 384.

⁷ 369.

⁸ 448.

⁹ 399, 2, 2).

¹⁰ 537, II.

¹¹ 441.

¹² 538, 1.

¹³ 271, 3.

¹⁴ 538, 2.

¹⁵ 305, 6.

¹⁶ 535, 1, 1).

¹⁷ 438, 3.

¹⁸ 441, 384.

¹⁹ 301, 2.

in virtūte solā *positam esse beātam vitam*. 5. *Laelium doctum fuisse* traditum est. 6. *Lectitavisse* Platōnem studiōse Demosthēnes dicitur. 7. Non *esse* *cupīdum pecunia* est. 8. Non *esse emācem* vectigal est. 9. *Contentum* suis rebus *esse* maximae sunt divitiae. 10. *Diligere* parentes *prima* naturae lex est. 11. Lycurgi temporibus *Homērus fuisse* dicitur. 12. *Imperāre* sibi maximum est imperium. 13. Parentes suos non *amāre* impietas est. 14. Constat ad salutem civium *inventas esse leges*. 15. Pecuniam *praeferre* amicitiae sordidum est. 16. Nihil est tam angusti animi, quam *amāre* divitias. 17. Ex malis *eligere* minima oportet.

Infinitive as Object.—550, 551.

88. 1. *Ferre* labōrem consuetūdo docet. 2. *Vincere* scis, Hannibal,¹ victoriā² *uti* nescis. 3. Magister tuus te magnā mercēde³ nihil⁴ *sapere*⁵ docuit. 4. Num sum vel Graece *loqui*, vel Latine docendus? 5. Non omnes sciunt *referre*⁶ beneficium. 6. A Graecis⁷ Galli urbes moenibus⁸ *cingere* didicerunt. 7. Non *utilem* arbitror *esse* futurarum rerum *scientiam*. 8. Concēde *nihil esse bonum*, nisi quod honestum sit.⁹ 9. Nonne poetae post mortem *nobilitari* volunt? 10. *Syracusas maximam esse Graecarum urbium*¹⁰ omnium audivistis. 11. Socrates parens¹¹ philosophiae jure¹² *dici* potest.¹³ 12. Nunquam putavi *fore*,¹⁴ ut supplex ad te venirem.¹⁵ 13. Cato *esse* quam *videri* bonus¹⁶ malēbat.¹⁷

¹ 549, 4, 1).

² 545, 2, 2).

³ 362.

⁴ 419, IV.

⁵ 165.

⁶ 371.

⁷ 166.

⁸ 426.

⁹ 292, 2.

¹⁰ 386, 1.

¹¹ 401.

¹² 369.

¹³ 419.

¹⁴ 416.

¹⁵ 371, 3.

¹⁶ 374, 4.

¹⁷ 292, 2.

¹⁸ 425.

¹⁹ 414.

²⁰ 531.

²¹ 396, 2, 3).

²² 547, I.

²³ 414.

²⁴ 290.

²⁵ 544.

²⁶ 293.

Infinitive in Special Constructions.—553.

89. 1. Consilium erat *continuāre*¹ bellum. 2. Bene et beāte vivēre est honeste et recte *vivēre*. 3. Postumio negotium dabātur *vidēre*,² ne quid³ res publica detrimēti⁴ capēret.⁵ 4. Fuit fama Themistōclem venēnum suā sponte⁶ *sumpsisse*. 5. Consilium fuit in Graeciam *redire*. 6. Fama est Romūlum Romam *condidisse*. 7. Fama est Homērum caecum *fuisse*.

SUBJECT AND OBJECT CLAUSES.—554–558.

90. SUBJECT CLAUSES.—555, 556.—1. Quaeritur, quid faciendum sit.⁷ 2. Verum⁸ est amicitiam inter bonos esse. 3. Reliquum est, ut certēmus⁹ officiis¹⁰ inter nos. 4. Accēdit quod¹¹ patrem¹² amo.

91. OBJECT CLAUSES.—557, 558.—1. Non dubito, tu quid responsūrus sis.¹ 2. Rogāvi pervenissentne¹² Agri- gentum. 3. Sentimus nivem esse albam; dulce, mel. 4. Democritus dicit innumerabiles esse mundos. 5. Me- mīni gloriātum esse Hortensium,¹⁴ quod nunquam bello¹⁵ civīli interfuisset.¹⁶

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.—559–566.

92. GENITIVE.—563.—1. Sapientia ars¹⁷ *vivendi* pu- tanda est. 2. Caesar *loquendi* finem facit. 3. Mihi¹⁸ *discendi*, tibi *docendi* facultātem otium prae- bet. 4. *Legendi* semper occasio est, *audiendi*, non semper. 5. Epa-

¹ 553, I.² 553, II.³ 190, 1.⁴ 396, 2, 3).⁵ 492.⁶ 414, 2.⁷ 525.⁸ 438, 3.⁹ 495, 2.¹⁰ 414.¹¹ 554, IV.¹² 447.¹³ 526, I.¹⁴ 545.¹⁵ 386.¹⁶ 529.¹⁷ 362.¹⁸ 384, II.

minondas studiōsus erat *audiendi*.¹ 6. Maxime² sum cupidus te³ *audiendi*. 7. Demosthēnes *Platōnis* studiōsus *audiendi* fuit. 8. Multi propter gloriae cupiditatem cupīdi sunt *bellōrum gerendōrum*. 9. *Exercendae memoriae* gratiā,⁴ quid quoque die⁵ audiērim,⁶ commemōro vespere.

93. DATIVE.—564.—1. Crassus *disserendo*⁷ par non erat. 2. *Solvendo*⁸ civitatēs non erant. 3. Numa *sacerdotibus*⁹ *creandis* animum adjēcit. 4. Mons *pecōri* bonus *alendo* erat. 5. Consul *placandis diis* dat opēram. 6. Sunt nonnulli *acuendis* puerōrum *ingeniis* non inutiles lus.

94. ACCUSATIVE.—565.—1. Homo ad *intelligendum*¹⁰ et ad *agendum* est natus. 2. Breve tempus aetātis satis longum est ad bene¹¹ *vivendum*. 3. Bene sentire rectēque facere¹² satis est ad bene beatēque *vivendum*. 4. Pythagōras Lacedaemōna¹³ ad *cognoscendas* Lycurgi *leges* contendit. 5. Ubii navium magnam copiam ad *transportandum exercitum* pollicebantur. 6. Catilina, nobilissimī genēris¹⁴ vir, sed ingenii pravissimī, ad *dendam patriam* conjuravit cum audacissimis viris.

95. ABLATIVE.—566.—1. Nihil¹⁵ *agendo*¹⁶ homīnes male agere¹⁷ discunt. 2. Lycurgi *leges* laboribus erudiunt juventūtem, *venando, currendo, algendo, aestuando*. 3. Omnis loquendi elegantia augētur *legendis oratoribus*¹⁸ et *poētis*. 4. Virtutes cernuntur in *agendo*. 5. Multa¹⁹ de bene beatēque *vivendo* a Platōne disputata sunt.

¹ 399, 2, 2).² 305, 2; 165.³ 371.⁴ 414, 2.⁵ 426.⁶ 525; 234.⁷ 391, 1.⁸ 384.⁹ 384, II.¹⁰ 433.¹¹ 559.¹² 549.¹³ 379; 68.¹⁴ 396, IV.¹⁵ 371.¹⁶ 414.¹⁷ 550.¹⁸ 441, 1.

SUPINE.—567-570.

RULE L.—*Supine in UM.*—569.*Supine in U.*—570.

96. 1. Lacedaemonii Agesiläum *bellätum* misērunt in Asiam. 2. Themistöcles Argos ¹ *habitätum* concessit. 3. Hannibal patriam ² *defensum* revocatüs est. 4. Veientes pacem *petitum* oratöres Romam mittunt. 5. Quod optimum ³ *factu* ⁴ videbitur, facies. 6. Quid est tam jucundum *cognitu* atque *auditu*, quam sapientibus sentiētiis ⁵ ornäta oratio? 7. Pleräque *dictu*, quam re ⁶ sunt faciliöra.⁷

PARTICIPLES.—571-581.

97. 1. Alexander *moriens* ⁸ annulum dedit Perdiccae. 2. Hippias in Marathonía pugnä cecidit, arma contra patriam *ferens*.⁹ 3. Apelles pinxit Alexandrum Magnum fulmen *tenentem* in templo Ephesiae Diänae. 4. Sol *occidens* ¹⁰ noctem conficit. 5. Terra *mutäta* ¹¹ non mutat mores. 6. Dionysius tyrannus, Syracüs ¹² *expulsus*, Corinthi ¹³ pueros docēbat. 7. Hannibal imperätor ¹⁴ *factus* omnes gentes Hispaniae bello subēgit. 8. Sacerdos *vinctus* in custodiam datur. 9. Regibus *exactis*, consules creäti sunt. 10. *Perditis* ¹⁵ rebus omnibus, tamen ipsa ¹⁶ virtus se sustentäre ¹⁷ potest. 11. Athenienses, non *expectäto* ¹⁸ auxilio, in proelium egrediuntur.¹⁹ 12. Sperne

¹ 379.² 371.³ 165.⁴ 570, 429.⁵ 414.⁶ 429.⁷ 163, 2.⁸ 578, I.⁹ 292.¹⁰ 578, II.¹¹ 580.¹² 425.¹³ 421, II.¹⁴ 362, 3.¹⁵ 578, IV.¹⁶ 452.¹⁷ 552, 1.¹⁸ 581.¹⁹ 225.

voluptātes; nocet *empta* dolōre¹ voluptas. 13. Dilapsi sunt in oppīda, moenibus² se *defensūri*.³ 14. Puēris sententias *ediscendas*⁴ damus. 15. Lentūlus attribuit urbem *inflammādam* Cassio,⁵ totam Italiam *vastādam* Catilīnae.

SYNTAX OF PARTICLES.

RULE LI.—*Use of Adverbs*.—582–585.

CONJUNCTIONS, 587, 588.

98. ADVERBS.—1. Sapiētis⁶ anīmus *semper* vacat vitio,⁷ *nunquam* turgescit; *nunquam* sapiēns irascitur. 2. *Semper* in proelio iis⁸ maximum⁹ est pericūlum qui¹⁰ maxime timent. 3. *Ut* secunda¹¹ moderāte tulimus,¹² *sic* adversam fortūnam *fortiter* ferre debēmus.

99. CONJUNCTIONS.—1. Horae cedunt *et* dies *et* menses *et* anni. 2. *Neque* pecuniae *neque* tecta magnifica¹³ *neque* opes¹⁴ *neque* imperia *neque* voluptātes in bonis rebus numerandae sunt. 3. Atticus *neque* mendacium dicēbat *neque* pati potērat. 4. Virtus *nec* eripi *nec* surripi potest unquam; *neque* naufragio¹⁵ *neque* incendio amittitur. 5. *Aut* labōres *aut* sumptus suscipere nolunt.¹⁶ 6. Est philosophi¹⁷ habere¹⁸ non vagam, *sed* certam sententiam. 7. Jus suā sponte¹⁹ est expetendum; *et* enim omnes viri boni jus ipsum amant.

¹ 416.

² 414.

³ 578, V.

⁴ 384, II.

⁵ 441.

⁶ 419, III.

⁷ 387.

⁸ 165.

⁹ 445.

¹⁰ 441, I.

¹¹ 292.

¹² 164.

¹³ 133, 1.

¹⁴ 414, 4.

¹⁵ 293.

¹⁶ 401.

¹⁷ 549.

¹⁸ 414, 2.

PART SECOND.

LATIN SELECTIONS.

FABLES.

NOTE.—It is recommended that, in reading the Fables and Anecdotes, special attention should be given to *Gender* and to the *Declension of Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns*.

The Kid and the Wolf.

100. Hoedus, stans ¹ in tecto domus, ² lupo ³ praeter-eunti maledixit. Cui lupo, “*Non tu,*” inquit, ⁴ “*sed tectum mihi maledixit.*”

Saepe locus ⁵ et tempus homines ⁶ timidos audaces ⁷ reddit.

The Oxen.

101. In eodem prato pascebantur ⁸ tres ¹⁰ boves ¹¹ in maxīmā concordia, et sic ab omni ferarum incursione ¹² tuti erant. Sed dissidio ¹³ inter illos orto, singuli a feris ¹⁴ petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabula docet, quantum boni sit ¹⁵ in concordia.

¹ 438, 1.

² 119, 1.

³ 384.

⁴ 297, II. 2.

⁵ 141.

⁶ 72, 2.

⁷ 373, 3.

⁸ 463, I.

⁹ 468.

¹⁰ 175.

¹¹ 66.

¹² 100, 3.

¹³ 431.

¹⁴ 414, 5.

¹⁵ 525.

The Woman and the Hen.

102. Mulier quaedam habēbat gallinam, quae ei¹ quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī² coepit,³ illam auri massam intus celāre, et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā repērit, nisi quod⁴ in aliis gallinis reperiri solet.⁵ Itāque dum majoribus⁶ divitiis⁷ inhiābat, etiam minōres perdidit.

The Peasant and the Mouse.

103. Mus⁸ a rustico deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digītos vulnerāvit, ut ille eum dimittēret,⁹ dicens: "*Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod de salūte*¹⁰ *desperāre debeat,*¹¹ *modo se defendēre velit.*¹²"

The Fox and the Grapes.

104. Vulpes¹³ uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium¹⁴ suārum contentiōne,¹⁵ si eam forte attingēre posset. Tandem defatigāta ināni labōre discēdens dixit: "*At nunc etiam acerbae sunt, nec eas in viā repertas*¹⁶ *tollērem.*¹⁷"¹⁸

Haec fabūla docet, multos ea contemnēre, quae se assēqui posse despērent.¹⁹

The Wolf and the Crane.

105. In faucibus lupi os inhaeserat. Mercēde²⁰ igitur condūcit gruem,²¹ qui illud extrāhat.²² Hoc grus longitūdine²³ colli facile effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem

¹ 384, II.² 552.³ 297; 460, 2.⁴ 445, 6.⁵ 271, 3.⁶ 165.⁷ 386.⁸ 115, 1.⁹ 489; 494.¹⁰ 73, E. 2; 115, 2.¹¹ 500.¹² 505.¹³ 43, 3.¹⁴ 66.¹⁵ 414; 100, 3.¹⁶ 578, III.¹⁷ 503; 503, 2.¹⁸ 501, I.¹⁹ 416; 104, 1.²⁰ 66, 2.²¹ 100, 1.

postulāret,¹ subridens lupus et dentibus¹ infrendens, “*Num tibi,*” inquit, “*parva merces¹ vidētur, quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*”

The Trumpeter.

106. Tubicen¹ ab hostibus captus, “*Ne¹ me,*” inquit, “*interficite; nam inermis sum, neque¹ quidquam habeo praeter hanc tubam.*” At hostes, “*Propter hoc ipsum,*” inquirunt, “*te interimēmus, quod, quum ipse pugnandi¹ sis¹ imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*”

Fabūla docet, non solum maleficos¹ esse puniendos, sed etiam eos, qui alios ad male faciendum¹ irritent.¹¹

The Husbandman and his Sons.

107. Agricōla senex, quum mortem¹² sibi¹² appropinquāre sentīret,¹⁴ filios convocāvit, quos,¹⁶ ut fieri¹⁸ solet, interdum discordāre novērat,¹⁷ et fascem virgulārum afferri¹⁸ jubet. Quibus allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent. Quod¹⁹ quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit illos, quam firma res²⁰ esset²¹ concordia, quamque imbecillis discordia.

The Mice.

108. Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomōdo sibi²² a fele cavērent. Multis aliis²³ propositis,

¹ 518, II.

² 110, I.

³ 362.

⁴ 76, I.

⁵ 538, I.

⁶ 587, I. 2.

⁷ 563; 399.

⁸ 518, I.

⁹ 441; 545.

¹⁰ 559, 565.

¹¹ 501, I.

¹² 110; 105.

¹³ 386.

¹⁴ 518, II.

¹⁵ 545.

¹⁶ 294.

¹⁷ 278, 3.

¹⁸ 292, 2; 551.

¹⁹ 453.

²⁰ 362.

²¹ 525.

²² 385, 3.

²³ 431.

omnibus placuit, ut ei¹ tintinnabulum annecteretur;² sic enim ipsos³ sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quaereretur,⁴ qui feli tintinnabulum annecteret,⁵ nemo repertus est.

Fabula docet, in suadendo⁶ plurimos⁷ esse audaces, sed in ipso periculo timidos.

The Enemies.

109. In eadem navi⁸ vehebantur duo,⁹ qui inter se capitalia odia exercabant. Unus⁹ eorum in prorā, alter¹⁰ in puppi¹¹ residēbat. Ortā tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitā desperarent, interrogat is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *utram¹² partem navis prius submersum iri existimāret.* Cui gubernator, "*Proram,*" respondit. Tum ille, "*Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*"¹³

The Tortoise and the Eagle.

110. Testūdo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese volare doceret.¹⁴ Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam¹⁵ rem¹⁶ petere naturae¹⁶ suae contrariam; sed illa nihilo¹⁷ minus instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam, ut se volūcrem facere vellet.¹⁸ Itaque ungulis arreptam aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur.¹⁹ Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.²⁰

Haec fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiā²⁰ suā.

¹ 386.

² 495, 2.

³ 545.

⁴ 518, II.

⁵ 525.

⁶ 566, II.

⁷ 165; 441.

⁸ 62, III.

⁹ 441; 175.

¹⁰ 151.

¹¹ 62, III.

¹² 517.

¹³ 489.

¹⁴ 545.

¹⁵ 371.

¹⁶ 391.

¹⁷ 418.

¹⁸ 293.

¹⁹ 295, 3.

²⁰ 414, 2.

The Lion.

111. Societatem junxerant¹ leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Praedā autem, quam cepērant, in quattuor partes aequāles divisā,² leo, “*Prima,*” ait,³ “*mea est ; debetur enim haec praestantiae meae. Tollam et secundam, quam meretur⁴ robur⁵ meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi⁶ egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogare voluerit,⁷ is⁸ sciat,⁹ se habiturum me inimicum sibi.*”¹⁰ Quid facerent¹¹ imbecilles bestiae, aut quae sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?¹²

ANECDOTES.

Anaxagoras.

112. Anaxagoram ferunt,¹³ nuntiātā¹⁴ morte filii, dixisse: “*Sciēbam me genuisse mortālem.*”¹⁵

Thales.

113. Thales interrogātus, quid esset¹⁶ Deus, “*Quod,*” inquit, “*initio¹⁷ et fine caret.*”

114. Thales interrogātus, quid esset difficile,¹⁸ “*Se ipsum,*” inquit, “*nosse.*”¹⁹ Interrogātus, quid esset facile: “*Alterum,*” inquit, “*admonere.*”

115. Thales rogātus, quid maxime commune esset hominibus,²⁰ “*Spes,*” respondit, “*hanc enim et illi habent, qui aliud nihil.*”

116. Quum Thales interrogarētur,²¹ quid esset omnium vetustissimum, respondit: “*Deus, quod nunquam esse coepit.*”²²

¹ 463, II.² 431, 2, (1).³ 297, II.⁴ 225.⁵ 77, IV.⁶ 384, II.; 449, I.⁷ 485.⁸ 451.⁹ 487.¹⁰ 391.¹¹ 485; 486, II.¹² 292.¹³ 357, I.¹⁴ 525.¹⁵ 419, III.¹⁶ 163, 2.¹⁷ 234, 2.¹⁸ 391.¹⁹ 518, II.²⁰ 297.

Socrates.

117. Socrātes, in pompā quum magna vis auri argentique ferrētur,¹ “*Quam multa non desidēro*,” inquit.

118. Sapientissimū Socrātes dicēbat,² *scire se³ nihil, praeter hoc ipsum, quod nihil sciret*:⁴ *reliquos hoc etiam nescire.*

Scipio Africanus.

119. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accedēbat, antēquam in templo Jovis⁵ precātus esset.⁶

120. Scipio Africānus Ennii poētae imaginem⁷ in sepulcro gentis Corneliae collocāri jussit,⁸ quod Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.⁹

Antigonus and the Cynic.

121. Ab Antigōno Cynicus quidam petiit¹⁰ talentum. Respondit,¹¹ *plus¹² esse, quam quod¹³ Cynicus petere debēret.*⁴ Repulsus petiit denarium. Respondit rex, *minus¹⁴ esse quam quod¹⁵ regem deceret dare.*¹⁴

Cicero.

122. Cicēro Dolabellae¹⁶ dicenti, se¹⁷ triginta annos habēre,¹⁸ “*Verum est*,” inquit, “*nam hoc jam ante viginti annos audivi.*”

The Lacedaemonians.

123. Lacedaemonii, Philippo minitante¹⁹ per littēras, se omnia quae conarentur²⁰ prohibētūrum,²⁰ quaesivērunt, *num se esset²¹ etiam mori prohibētūrus.*

¹ 518, II.² 469, II.³ 545.⁴ 531.⁵ 66, 3.⁶ 523, II. 2.⁷ 72, 3.⁸ 471, II.⁹ 472.¹⁰ 234.¹¹ 460, 2.¹² 165.¹³ 371; 445, 6.¹⁴ 549.¹⁵ 384.¹⁶ 545.¹⁷ 551, I.¹⁸ 431, 2, (1).¹⁹ 531.²⁰ 545, 3.²¹ 525.

124. Leonidas, Lacedaemoniorum rex, quum Xerxes scripsisset,¹ “*Mitte arma;*” respondit, “*Veni et cape.*”

125. Quum ad Leonidam quidam militum² dixisset,³ “*Hostes sunt prope nos;*” “*Et nos,*”⁴ inquit, “*prope illos.*”

126. E Lacedaemoniis⁵ unus, quum Perses hostis in colloquio dixisset⁶ glorians, “*Solem⁷ prae jaculorum multitudi-⁸ne et sagittarum non videbitis,*” “*In umbrā igitur,*” inquit, “*pugnabimus.*”

127. Lacedaemonius quidam quum rideretur,⁹ quod claudus in pugnam iret,¹⁰ “*At mihi,*” inquit, “*pugnare, non fugere est propositum.*”

Solon.

128. Solon quum interrogaretur,¹¹ cur nullum supplicium constituisset¹² in eum, qui parentem necasset,¹³ respondit, *se id neminem facturum¹⁴ putasse.¹⁵*

Theophrastus, the Philosopher.

129. Theophrastus ad quendam, qui in convivio prorsus silēbat;¹⁶ “*Si stultus es,*” inquit, “*rem facis sapientem; si sapiens, stultam.*”

Theocritus, the Poet.

130. Miser poeta praelegerat Theocrito¹⁷ versus suos. Tum interrogabat,¹⁸ quosnam maxime approbaret,¹⁹ “*Quos²⁰ omisisti,*” respondit.

¹ 518, II.

² 396, III.

³ 367, 3.

⁴ 398, 4, 2).

⁵ 112; 75.

⁶ 72, 2.

⁷ 520, II.

⁸ 549.

⁹ 525; 481, II.

¹⁰ 500, 2; 234.

¹¹ 545, 3.

¹² 234.

¹³ 386, 1.

¹⁴ 460, 2.

¹⁵ 445, 6.

Cornelia.

131. Cornelia, Gracchōrum mater, quum Campāna matrōna, apud illam hospita,¹ ornamenta sua pulcherrima,² ipsi ostendēret,³ traxit eam sermōne,⁴ donec e scholā redirent⁵ libēri. Tum, "*Et haec,*" inquit, "*mea sunt ornamenta.*"

Themistocles.

132. Memoriam in Themistōcle fuisse singulārem ferunt. Itaque quum ei Simonides artem memoriae polliceretur,⁶ "*Obliviōnis,*"⁷ inquit, "*mallem;*"⁸ nam meminī etiam, quae⁹ nolo; oblivisci non possum, quae volo."

133. Themistōcles quum consuleretur,¹⁰ utrum bono viro paupēri, an minus probāto diviti filiam collocāret,¹¹ "*Ego vero,*" inquit, "*malo virum, qui pecuniā*"¹² egeat,¹³ "*quam pecuniam, quae viro.*"

134. Themistōcles interroganti,¹⁴ utrum Achilles¹⁵ esse mallet,¹⁶ an Homērus, respondit: "*Tu vero malesne*"¹⁷ te in Olympico certamine victōrem¹⁸ renuntiāri, an praeco¹⁹ esse, qui victōrum nomina²⁰ proclāmat."

Diogenes, the Cynic.

135. Diogēnes Cynicus Myndum²¹ profectus, quum vidēret²² magnificas²³ portas et urbem exiguam, Myn-dios monuit, ut portas clauderent,²⁴ ne urbs egrederetur.²⁵

³⁶³.² 163, 1.³ 518, II.⁴ 414, 4.⁵ 295, 3; 522, II.⁶ 397, 1, (3).⁷ 485, 486, 3.⁸ 445, 6.⁹ 525; 526, II. 1.¹⁰ 419, III.¹¹ 501, I.¹² 575; 384.¹³ 547, 1.¹⁴ 525.¹⁵ 346, II. 1, 1); 485.¹⁶ 546.¹⁷ 76, 1.¹⁸ 379.¹⁹ 164.²⁰ 489.

Thrasybulus.

136. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberāvit, dixisset: "Quantas tibi gratias Athēnae debent!" ille respondit: "Dii faciant,* ut quantas ipse patriae debeo gratias, tantas ei videar¹ retulisse."

Xerxes.

137. Xerxes refertus donis² fortūnae, non equitātu,³ non pedestribus copiis, non navium multitudīne, non infinito pondere⁴ auri contentus, praemium ei proposuit, qui invenisset⁵ novam voluptātem.

Metellus Pius.

138. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens⁶ interrogātus, quid postēro die⁷ factūrus esset?⁸ "Tunicam meam," inquit, "si id⁹ elōqui posset, comburērem."¹⁰

Publius Rutilius Rufus.

139. Publius Rutilius Rufus quum amīci cujusdam injustae rogatiōni¹¹ resistēret,¹ atque is per summam¹² indignatiōnem dixisset, "Quid ergo mihi¹³ opus est amicitia¹⁴ tuā, si, quod¹⁵ rogo, non facis?" "Immo," inquit, "quid mihi tuā, si propter te aliquid injuste factūrus sum?"

Philip.

140. Mulier quaedam a Philippo, quum a convivio

¹ 518, II.

² 487.

³ 492, 1; 549, 4.

⁴ 419, III.

⁵ 419, IV.

⁶ 84, 1.

⁷ 500, 2.

⁸ 578, I.

⁹ 426.

¹⁰ 545.

¹¹ 371.

¹² 510, 1.

¹³ 385.

¹⁴ 163, 3.

¹⁵ 419, 3.

¹⁶ 445, 6.

temulentus recederet,¹ damnāta, "*A Philippo*," inquit, "*temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*"

Titus.

141. Titus amor et deliciae genēris humani appellatus est. Recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto² die³ praestitisset,⁴ memorabilem illam meritōque laudatam vocem edidit: "*Amīci, diem perdidī.*"

Xenophon.

142. Xenophon, quum solemne sacrum faceret,¹ filium apud Mantinēam in proelio cecidisse² cognovit. Corōnam deposuit, sed, ut audivit fortissime pugnātem interiisse,³ corōnam capiti⁴ reposuit, numina testatus, se⁵ majorem ex virtute filii voluptatem, quam ex morte dolorem sentire.

Diagoras, the Rhodian.

143. Diagoras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympiis victores renuntiati essent,¹ tanto affectus est gaudio,² ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo,³ in filiorum manibus⁴ animam redderet.⁵

Euripides, the Tragic Poet.

144. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragoedia sententiam quandam tolleret.¹ Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere,² ut populum doceret,³ non ut a populo disceret.

¹ 518, II.

² 151.

³ 426.

⁴ 554, IV.

⁵ 551, I.

⁶ 295, 3.

⁷ 384, II.

⁸ 545.

⁹ 414, 4.

¹⁰ 431; 431, 2, (1).

¹¹ 118, 1, (1).

¹² 494.

¹³ 492, 3.

¹⁴ 272, 3.

¹⁵ 491.

Tiberius, the Roman Emperor.

145. Tiberius praesidibus¹ onerandas tributo² provincias³ suadentibus⁴ rescripsit: "*Boni pastōris⁵ est, tondere⁶ pecus, non deglubere.*"

146. Tiberius, Iliensium legātis⁷ paulo⁸ serius⁹ de morte filii Drusi consolantibus, irridens, *se quoque*, respondit, *vicem¹⁰ eorum dolere, quod egregium civem Hectorē¹¹ amisissent.*¹² Effluxerant autem tum plus quam mille¹³ anni a morte Hectoris.

Simonides.

147. Quum de Simonide¹⁴ quaesivisset¹⁵ tyrannus Hiëro, quid esset¹⁶ Deus; deliberandi¹⁷ sibi unum diem postulāvit. Quum idem¹⁸ ex eo postridie quaereret,¹⁹ biduum petivit. Quum saepius duplicaret numerum diērum, admiransque Hiëro requireret, cur ita faceret²⁰; "*Quia,*" inquit, "*quanto²¹ diutius considēro, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior.*"

¹ 384; 81, 2.² 419, 2, 1).³ 545.⁴ 577.⁵ 401.⁶ 549.⁷ 431, 2, (1).⁸ 418.⁹ 444, 1 & 4.¹⁰ 183, 1; 371, 3, 1).¹¹ 363.¹² 531.¹³ 178.¹⁴ 874, 3, 4).¹⁵ 518, II.¹⁶ 525.¹⁷ 563.¹⁸ 371.¹⁹ 418.

ROMAN HISTORY.

NOTE.—It is recommended that, in reading the Roman History, special attention should be given to the *Synopsis of Conjugation* and to the *Formation of the Parts of the Verb*.—213-288.

PERIOD I.—ITALIAN AND ROMAN KINGS.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE BANISHMENT OF TARQUIN, 510 B. C.

Early Italian Kings.—Aeneas in Italy.

148. Antiquissimis¹ temporibus² Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur.³ Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam⁴ appellavit. Hic Italos primus⁵ agriculturam⁶ docuit.⁷

149. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asia eversa est. Hinc Aeneas, Anchisae filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus⁸ ferrum Graecorum pepercerat,⁹ aufugit,¹⁰ et in Italiam pervenit.¹¹ Ibi Latinus rex ei¹² benigne recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit.¹³ Aeneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis¹⁴ Lavinium appellavit.

Ascanius and the Kings of Alba.

150. Post Aeneae mortem Ascanius, Aeneae filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum

¹ 444, 1.

² 426.

³ 549, 4.

⁴ 373.

⁵ 442, 1.

⁶ 374.

⁷ 213, II.

⁸ 385.

⁹ 273, I. 2.

¹⁰ 273, II. 1.

¹¹ 384, II.

¹² 96, 3.

transtulit,¹ urbemque condidit in monte² Albano, eamque Albam Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est³ Silvius, qui post Aenae mortem a Laviniâ genitus erat. Ejus posteri omnes, usque ad Romam conditam,⁴ Albae⁵ regnavērunt.

151. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios reliquit,⁶ Numitorem et Amulium. Horum minor⁷ natu,⁸ Amulius, fratri optionem dedit, utrum regnum habere vellet,⁹ an bona,¹⁰ quae pater reliquisset.¹¹ Numitor paterna bona praetulit;¹ Amulius regnum obtinuit.

Birth of Romulus and Remus.

152. Amulius, ut regnum firmissime possideret,¹² Numitoris filium per insidias interemit,¹³ et filiam fratris, Rheam Silviam, Vestalem virginem fecit.¹⁴ Nam his Vestae sacerdotibus non licet viro¹⁵ nubere. Sed haec a Marte geminos filios, Romulum et Remum, peperit.¹⁶ Hoc quum Amulius comperisset,¹⁷ matrem in vincula conjecit, pueros autem in Tibērim¹⁸ abjici jussit.¹⁹

153. Forte Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effuderat,²⁰ et, quum puēri in vado essent positi,²¹ aqua refluens²² eos in sicco reliquit. Ad eorum vagitum lupa accurrit,²³ eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod²⁴ videns Faustulus quidam, pastor illius regionis, pueros sustulit,¹ et uxori Accae Laurentiae nutriendos²⁵ dedit.

¹ 292, 2.

² 110, 1.

³ 283.

⁴ 580.

⁵ 421, II.

⁶ 273, II. 1.

⁷ 165.

⁸ 420

⁹ 525.

¹⁰ 441, 1.

¹¹ 527.

¹² 491.

¹³ 214, I.

¹⁴ 385, 2.

¹⁵ 273, I. 1.

¹⁶ 518, II.

¹⁷ 62, II. 2.

¹⁸ 269.

¹⁹ 518, I.

²⁰ 578, II.

²¹ 255, I. 4.

²² 453.

²³ 578, V.

Rome founded, 753 B.C.

154. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres transegērunt.¹ Quum adolevissent,² et forte comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quae mater fuisset,³ Amulium interfecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt. Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventīno, quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit. Haec quum moenibus⁴ circumdarētur,⁵ Remus occīsus est, dum fratrem irridens moenia transiliēbat.

Seizure of the Sabine Women.

155. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret,⁶ asylum patefēcit,⁷ ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi accurrērunt. Sed novae urbis civibus⁸ conjūges deērant. Itaque festum Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi⁹ ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent,¹⁰ Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes¹¹ virgines rapuērunt.

156. Popūli illi, quorum virgines raptae erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romae¹² appropinquārent,¹³ forte in Tarpēiam virginem incidērunt, quae in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,¹⁴ eīque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.¹⁵ Illa petiit, ut sibi darent,¹⁶ quod¹⁷ in sinistris manibus¹⁸ gerērent,¹⁹ annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

¹ 255, II.² 518, II.³ 525.⁴ 181, 1; 414.⁵ 269; 491.⁶ 273, II. 1.⁷ 386, 2.⁸ 441, 1.⁹ 578, I.¹⁰ 386.¹¹ 492, 2.¹² 273, I. 2.¹³ 445, 6.¹⁴ 118, 1.¹⁵ 527.

The Sabines are received into the City.—Death of Romulus.

157. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romānum est. In mediā¹ caede raptae² processērunt, et hinc patres, hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut caedis finem facērent.³ Utrique his precibus commōti sunt. Romulus foedus icit, et Sabinos in urbem recēpit.

158. Postea civitatem descripsit.⁴ Centum senatores legit,⁵ eosque quum ob aetatem, tum ob reverentiam iis debitam, Patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptarum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesimo septimo, quum exercitum lustrāret,⁶ inter tempestatem ortam⁷ repente oculis⁸ hominum subductus est. Hinc alii⁹ eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum¹⁰ esse existimavērunt.

Numa Pompilius.

159. Post Romuli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso,¹¹ Numa Pompilius Curibus,¹² urbe in agro Sabinorum, natus rex creatus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nullum gessit; nec minus tamen civitati¹³ profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret.¹⁴ Omnia autem, quae faciēbat, se nymphae Egeriae, conjūgis suae, monitu facere dicēbat. Morbo decessit,¹⁵ quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

¹ 441, 6.

² 575.

³ 492, 2.

⁴ 258, I. 3.

⁵ 255, II.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 577.

⁸ 386.

⁹ 459.

¹⁰ 292, 2.

¹¹ 431, 2.

¹² 421, II.

¹³ 491.

¹⁴ 258, I. 2.

Tullus Hostilius.

160. Numae¹ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum praestitērat.² Rex³ creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum, Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum, certamine finīvit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis⁴ regnasset,⁵ fulmīne ictus cum domo suā arsit.⁶

Ancus Marcius.

161. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir aequitatē et religiōne avo⁷ similis, Latīnos bello domuit,⁸ urbem ampliāvit, et nova ei⁹ moenia circumdēdit. Carcērem primus¹⁰ aedificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesīmo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.¹¹

Lucius Tarquinius Priscus.

162. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriae Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam¹² profectus¹³ erat.

163. Quum Romae¹⁴ commorarētur,¹⁵ Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem¹⁶ reliquit. Sed is pupillis¹⁷ regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romūlus creaverat, centum alios ad

¹ 386.² 261, 2.³ 362, 3.⁴ 378, 1.⁵ 518, II.⁶ 269.⁷ 391.⁸ 260.⁹ 384, II. 1.¹⁰ 442, 1.¹¹ 295, 3.¹² 379.¹³ 283.¹⁴ 421, II.¹⁵ 373.

dedit, qui minōrum gentium sunt appellāti. Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros, hostibus¹ ademptos, urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus² triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit;³ Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesimo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,⁴ quibus⁵ regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

Servius Tullius.

164. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina, captivā tamen et famulā. Quum adolevisset,⁶ rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

165. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanāquil de superiori⁷ parte domus populum allocūta est, dicens: *regem grave quidem, sed non letale vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convalesceret,⁸ Servio Tullio obediret.*⁹ Sic Servius regnare coepit, sed bene imperium administravit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit.¹⁰ Primus omnium censum ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit octoginta tria millia civium cum his, qui in agris erant.

166. Hic rex interfectus est scelere filiae Tulliae et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui¹ Servius successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio interfectus est. Tullia in forum properavit, et prima conjugem regem salutavit. Quum domum¹¹ rediret, aurigam super patris corpus, in viā jacens,¹² carpentum agere jussit.

Banishment of Tarquinius Superbus, 510 B. C.

167. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus¹³ merait. Bello¹⁴ tamen strenuus plures finitimorum popu-

¹ 386.

² 442, 1.

³ 255, II.

⁴ 414, 5, 1).

⁵ 386, 2.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 163, 3.

⁸ 533, 4.

⁹ 492, 2.

¹⁰ 258, I. 1.

¹¹ 379, 3.

¹² 577.

¹³ 414, 4.

¹⁴ 429.

lōrum vicit.¹ Templum Jovis in Capitolio aedificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat,² urbem Latii, imperium perdīdit.

168. Lucius Brutus, Collatinus, aliūque nonnulli in exitium regis conjurārunt,³ populōque persuasērunt,⁴ ut ei portas urbis clauderet.⁵ Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxōre et libēris suis. Ita Romae septem reges regnavērunt annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor.

PERIOD II.—ROMAN STRUGGLES AND CONQUESTS.

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO THE FIRST PUNIC WAR,
264 B. C.

Consuls at Rome, 509 B. C.—War with Tarquin.

169. Tarquinio expulso,⁶ consūles coepēre⁷ pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,⁸ alter eum coērceret.⁹ Annum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur.¹⁰ Fūrunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consūles Lucius Junius Brutus, acerrimus¹¹ libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus. Sed Collatino¹² paulo post dignitas sublāta est.¹³ Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romae maneret.¹⁴ Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migrāvit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.¹⁵

¹ 251, 1.

² 468.

³ 234.

⁴ 269, I.

⁵ 492, 2.

⁶ 431, 2.

⁷ 235, 297.

⁸ 509.

⁹ 491.

¹⁰ 163, 1.

¹¹ 386.

¹² 292, 2.

¹³ 492.

¹⁴ 294.

170. Commōvit¹ bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniī filius, sese invicem occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt.² Brutum Romānae matrōnae, quasi commūnem patrem, per annum luxērunt.³ Valerius Publicōla Spurium Lucretium, collēgam⁴ sibi⁵ fecit; quum morbo exstinctus esset,⁶ Publicōla Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit.⁷ Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

War with Porsena, 508 B. C.

171. Secundo quoque anno itērū Tarquinius bellum Romānis intūlit,⁸ Porsēnā, rege Etruscōrum, auxilium ei ferente.⁹ In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons¹⁰ a tergo ruptus esset.¹¹ Tum se cum armis in Tibērim¹² conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

172. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Quintus Mucius Scaevōla, juvēnis fortis animi, in castra hostium se contūlit eo consilio,¹³ ut regem occidēret.¹⁴ At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfēcit. Tum a regiis satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis¹⁵ terrēret,¹⁶ dextram arae accensae imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.¹⁷ Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvēnem dimisit¹⁸ incolūmem. Tum hic, quasi beneficium refērens, ait,¹⁹ *trecentos alios juvēnes in eum conjurasse.*²⁰ Hac re territus Porsēna

¹ 270, II. 1.

² 258, I. 2.

³ 373.

⁴ 384.

⁵ 518, II.; 273, II. 1.

⁶ 258, I. 4.

⁷ 292, 2.

⁸ 481, 2.

⁹ 110, 1.

¹⁰ 522, II.

¹¹ 62, II. 2.

¹² 414, 2.

¹³ 492.

¹⁴ 580.

¹⁵ 518, II.

¹⁶ 258, I. 2.

¹⁷ 297, II.

¹⁸ 284.

pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum¹ se contūlit, ibique privātus consenuit.²

Secession to the Mons Sacer, 494 B. C.

173. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,³ popūlus Romae seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaustirētur.⁴ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem⁵ amnem⁶ secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.⁷ Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā popūlus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret.⁸ Tum primum tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversam nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.⁹

Banishment of Coriolanus, 491 B. C.

174. Undevicesimo anno post exactos reges, Caius Marcius, Coriolānus dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis, quam bello cepērat, plebi invīsus¹⁰ fieri coepit. Quare urbe¹¹ expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux¹² exercitus factus Romanos saepe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum milliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legationibus flecti poterat, ut patriae¹³ parcēret.¹⁴ Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt;¹⁵ quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removēret.¹⁶ Quo facto¹⁷ a Volscis ut proditor occisus¹⁸ esse dicitur.

¹ 379.

² 282, I. 1.

³ 580.

⁴ 520, II.

⁵ 72, 4.

⁶ 107, 1.

⁷ 500.

⁸ 494.

⁹ 547, 1.

¹⁰ 425.

¹¹ 362, 3.

¹² 385.

¹³ 463, II.

¹⁴ 431, 2, (3).

The Fabii cut off at the Cremëra, 477 B. C.

175. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gerērent,¹ familia Fabiōrum sola² hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti³ sunt trecenti sex nobilissīmi homīnes, duce⁴ Fabio consule.⁵ Quum saepe hostes vicissent,¹ apud Cremëram fluvium castra posuērunt. Ibi, quum Veientes dolo⁶ usi eos in insidias pellexissent, in proelio exorto⁷ omnes periērunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter aetātem puerilem duci non potuērat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagāvit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum illum, qui Hannibālem prudenti cunctatiōne debilitāvit.

Rome taken by the Gauls, 390 B. C.

176. Galli Senōnes ad urbem venērunt, Romānos apud flūmen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupā-runt. Jam nihil praeter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam praesidium fame⁸ laborābat, et in eo erant, ut pacem a Gallis auro⁹ emērent,¹⁰ quum Camillus cum manu militū superveniens hostes magno proelio superāvit.

Valor of Titus Manlius Torquatus, 361 B. C.

177. Anno trecentesimo nonagesimo tertio post urbem conditam Galli itērū ad urbem accessērant, et quarto milliaro¹¹ trans Aniēnem fluvium consedērant. Contra eos missus est Titus Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiā corpōris magnitudīne¹² fortissimū Romanōrum ad certāmen singulāre provocāvit. Titus Manlius,

¹ 518, II.² 151.³ 283.⁴ 430, 431.⁵ 363.⁶ 419, I.⁷ 577.⁸ 414, 2.⁹ 416.¹⁰ 494.¹¹ 422, 1, 2).¹² 428.

nobilissimus juvenis, provocatiōnem accepit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque¹ aureo spoliāvit, quo ornātus erat. Hinc et ipse et postēri ejus *Torquātī* appellāti sunt. Galli fugam capessivērunt.²

Beginning of Samnite Wars, 343 B. C.

178. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt³ cum Samnitibus, ad quod Lucius Papirius Cursor cum honōre dictatōris profectus est. Qui⁴ quum negotii cujusdam causā Romam rediret,⁵ praecēpit Quinto Fabio Rulliano, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committeret.⁶ Sed ille occasiōnem nactus⁷ felicissime dimicāvit, Samnītes delēvit. Ob hanc rem a dictatōre capitis⁸ damnātus est. At ille in urbem confūgit,⁹ et ingenti favōre¹⁰ militum et populi liberātus est; in Papirium autem tanta exorta¹¹ est seditio, ut paene ipse interficeretur.¹²

The Roman Army is made to pass under the yoke, 321 B. C.—The Samnites are conquered, 290 B. C.

179. Duobus annis¹³ post Titus Veturius et Spurius Postumius consules bellum adversum Samnītes gerēbant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt. Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit¹⁴ in angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid faciendum¹⁵ putāret.¹⁶ Ille respondit, *aut omnes occidendos esse, ut*

¹ 419, 2, 1).

² 332, I. 2).

³ 272, I.

⁴ 453.

⁵ 518, II.

⁶ 492, 2.

⁷ 283.

⁸ 410, 2.

⁹ 273, II.

¹⁰ 414, 4.

¹¹ 283, 2.

¹² 494.

¹³ 418.

¹⁴ 272, I. 2.

¹⁵ 545, 3.

¹⁶ 374, 4; 525.

Romanōrum vires frangerentur,¹ aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque² consilium improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superrati sunt.

War with Pyrrhus, 281 B. C.

180. Devictis Samnitibus,³ Tarentinis bellum indicum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecissent.⁴ Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos auxilium poposcērunt.⁵ Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primum Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnāvērunt. Missus est contra eum consul Publius Valerius Laevīnus. Hic, quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset,⁶ jussit eos per castra duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent⁷ Pyrrho, quaecunque⁸ a Romānis agerentur.⁹

181. Pugnā commissā,¹⁰ Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vicit. Nox proelio finem dedit. Laevīnus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo¹¹ honōre¹² tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in proelio interfecti erant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere vidēret,¹³ tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: "*Ego cum talibus viris*" *brevi orbem*" *terrārum subigērem.*"¹⁴

182. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignēque vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Praeneste¹⁵ venit, milliario¹⁶ ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre exercitus,¹⁷ qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis

¹ 491.

² 151, 4.

³ 431, 2, (1).

⁴ 520, II.

⁵ 273, I. 2.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 445, 6.

⁸ 527.

⁹ 163, 3.

¹⁰ 414, 3.

¹¹ 503, 2, 2); 510.

¹² 107, 2.

¹³ 379, 1.

¹⁴ 422, 1.

¹⁵ 396, II.

redimendis¹ missi² honorifice ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret,³ si ad se transiret;⁴ sed a Fabricio contemptus⁵ est.

183. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur,⁶ legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret⁷ eam conditione, ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, retineret.⁸ Romani responderunt, eum cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italia recessisset.⁹ Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset,¹⁰ respondit, *se regum patriam vidisse.*"

184. In altero proelio Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantum interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,¹¹ si munus sibi daretur.¹² Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur: "*Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.*" Paulo post Pyrrhus, tertio etiam proelio fusus,¹³ a Tarento recessit.

¹ 566, II.; 580.² 577.³ 494.⁴ 509.⁵ 281.⁶ 518, II.⁷ 500, 1.⁸ 495, 3.⁹ 533, 4.¹⁰ 525.¹¹ 542, 1.¹² 545, 3.¹³ 273, II. 2.

PERIOD III.—ROMAN TRIUMPHS.

FROM THE FIRST PUNIC WAR TO THE CONQUEST OF GREECE, 146 B. C.

First Punic War, 264 B. C.

185. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam trajecerunt,¹ regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Poenosque, qui multas civitates in ea insula occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Poenos gerebatur, primum Romani, Caio Duillio, Cnaeo Cornelio Asina consulibus,² mari³ dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit,⁴ triginta naves occupavit, quattuordecim mersit,⁵ septem millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit.

First Punic War, continued.—Invasion of Africa, 256 B. C.

186. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam est translatum. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, pugna navali superatus est; nam, perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus, se recēpit; Romani viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent,⁶ Poenos in pluribus⁷ proeliis vicērunt, magnam vim⁸ hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quattuor civitates in fidem acceperunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petiērunt.⁹ Quam¹⁰ quum Marcus Atilius Regulus, Romanorum dux, dare nollet¹¹ nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedaemoniis. Hi Xanthippum

¹ 461, 1; 260, 2, 1). ⁵ 258, I. 1.

² 431.

³ 422, 1.

⁴ 273, II.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 165, 1.

⁸ 66.

⁹ 234.

¹⁰ 453.

¹¹ 518.

misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno proelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla coniectus est.

187. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus favit.¹ Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent,² Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur,³ et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis impetrāret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, *se desisse⁴ Romānum esse ex illā die, quā⁵ in potestātem Poenōrum venisset.⁶* Tum Romānis suasit,⁷ ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:⁸ *illos enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habere:⁹ tanti¹⁰ non esse, ut tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent,¹¹ redderentur.¹²* Haec sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.¹³

End of the First Punic War, 241 B. C.

188. Tandem, Caio Lutatio Catūlo, Aulo Postumio consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio magnum proelium navale commissum est contra Lilybaeum, promontorium Siciliae. In eo proelio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captae, centum viginti quinque demersae,¹⁴ triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petērunt, eisque pax tributa¹⁵ est. Captivi Romanōrum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Poeni Siciliā,¹⁶ Sardinia, et cetēris insulis, quae inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decessērunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quae citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

¹ 270.

² 518, II.

³ 492, 2; 374, 4.

⁴ 234.

⁵ 426.

⁶ 531.

⁷ 269.

⁸ 492, 2.

⁹ 530, 1.

¹⁰ 402, 1.

¹¹ 495, 2.

¹² 272, I.

¹³ 272, II.

¹⁴ 279.

¹⁵ 434, 1.

Siege of Saguntum.—The Second Punic War, 218 B. C.

189. Paulo¹ post Punicum bellum renovātum est per Hannibālem, Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater² Hamilcar novem annos³ natum aris⁴ admovērat, ut odium perenne in Romānos jurāret.⁵ Hic annum agens vicesimū aetātis Saguntum, Hispaniae civitatem, Romānis⁶ amīcam, oppugnāre aggressus est.⁷ Huic Romāni per legātos denuntiavērunt, ut bello⁸ abstinēret.⁹ Qui quum legātos admittēre nollet,¹⁰ Romāni Carthaginem misērunt, ut mandarētur¹¹ Hannibāli, ne bellum contra socios popūli Romāni gereret.¹² Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romāni Carthaginensibus bellum indixērunt.

Hannibal crosses the Alps, 218 B. C.—Battles of the Ticinus, Trebia, and Lake Trasimēnus.—Battle of Cannas, 216 B. C.

190. Hannibāl, fratre Hasdrubāle in Hispaniā relicto,¹³ Pyrenaeum et Alpes transiit. Traditur in Italiam octoginta millia pedītum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligūres et Galli Hannibāli se conjunxērunt. Primus¹⁴ ei occurrit Publius Cornelius Scipio, qui, proelio ad Ticinum commisso, superātus est, et, vulnere accepto,¹⁵ in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus confligit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur.¹⁶ Multi popūli se Hannibāli dedidērunt. Inde in Etruriam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimēnum lacum supērat.¹⁷

¹ 418.

² 447.

³ 378.

⁴ 386.

⁵ 491.

⁶ 391.

⁷ 283.

⁸ 425, 2.

⁹ 492, 2.

¹⁰ 518.

¹¹ 492.

¹² 431, 2, (8).

¹³ 442, 1.

¹⁴ 467, III.

Ipsē Flaminius interemptus, Romanōrum viginti quinque millia caesa sunt.

191. Quingentesīmo duodequadragesīmo anno post urbem conditam Lucius Aemilius Paulus et Caius Terentius Varro contra Hannibālem mittuntur. Quamquam intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse quam morā, Varro tamen, morae¹ impatiens, apud vicum, qui Cannae appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paulus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut praetorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occīsi;² militum quadraginta millia, equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentiōnem facere dignātus est. Servi, quod³ nunquam ante factum,⁴ manumissi et milites facti sunt.

192. Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates, quae Romānis⁵ paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt.⁶ Hannibal Romānis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent;⁷ responsumque est a senātu, *eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent.*⁸ Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus⁹ equitum Romanorum et senatorum detraxerat.¹⁰ Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat¹¹ cum magno exercitū, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur,¹² perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

193. In Siciliā res prospere gesta est.¹³ Marcellus magnam hujus insulae partem cepit, quam Poeni occu-

¹ 399, 2.² 460, 3.³ 445, 7.⁴ 385.⁵ 292, 2.⁶ 492.⁷ 500, 2.⁸ 386, 2.⁹ 258, I. 1.¹⁰ 269.¹¹ 467, III.¹² 272, I.

pavērant; Syracūsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnāvit, et ingentem inde praedam Romam¹ misit. Laevīnus in Macedoniā cum Philippo et multis Graeciae populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus² Hannōnem, Poenōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnāvit. Ita omni Siciliā receptā,³ cum ingenti gloriā Romam regressus est.

194. Interea in Hispaniam, ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est Publius Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium fere primus.⁴ Hic, puer duodeviginti annōrum, in pugnā ad Ticīnum, patrem singulārī virtūte servāvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem multos nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiam deserere cupientium,⁵ auctoritatē suā ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quattuor annos natus in Hispaniam missus, die,⁶ quā venit, Carthagīnem Novam cepit, in quā omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Poeni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsīdes,⁷ quos ab Hispānis accepērant. Hos obsīdes parentibus reddidit. Quare omnes fere Hispaniae civitatē ad eum uno animo⁸ transiērunt.

195. Anno quarto decimo postquam in Italiam Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrīcam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnat, totumque ejus exercitum delet.⁹ Secundo proelio undēcim millia hominū occīdit, et castra cepit cum quattuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Quā¹⁰ re audītā,¹¹ omnis fere Italia Hannibālem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginiensibus in Afrīcam redire jubetur. Ita Italia liberāta est.

¹ 379.² 577.³ 414, 3.⁴ 283.⁵ 426.⁶ 264.⁷ 431, 2, (3).⁸ 81, 2.⁹ 453.¹⁰ 166.

Battle of Zama, 202 B. C.

196. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus semel frustra tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in qua peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor recēdit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evādit. Post hoc proelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam rediisset,¹ ingenti gloriā triumphāvit, atque Africānus appellātus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum Punicum bellum post annum undevicesimum quam² coepērat.

War with Philip.—Cynoscephalae, 197 B. C.

197. Finito Punico bello, secūtum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem. Superātus est rex a Tito Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephālas, paxque ei data est.

War with Perseus.—Pydna, 168 B. C.

198. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellāvit, ingentibus copiis parātis. Dux Romanōrum, Publius Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi proelio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui³ Romāni eam praestāre noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dedēret.⁴ Mox Aemilius Paulus consul regem ad Pydnam superāvit, et viginti millia pedītum ejus occīdit. Equitātus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romānis se dedidērunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Pauli potestātem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis,⁵ cum ingenti pompā Romam rediit in nave Persei, inusitātae magnitudinis;⁶ nam sedēcim remōrum ordīnes

¹ 518, II.² 427, 3.³ 453.⁴ 495, 3.⁵ 431, 2, (3).⁶ 396, IV.

habuisse dicitur. Triumphavit magnificentissime¹ in curru aureo, duobus filiis utroque latere² adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

Third Punic War, 149 B. C.

199. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem susceptum est. Lucius Marcius Censorinus et Manius Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt, et oppugnavērunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi praeclāre gesta sunt per Scipiōnem,³ Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus⁴ in Africā militābat.

200. Quum jam magnum esset⁵ Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecerant, consul est creātus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc urbem a civibus acerrime⁶ defensam⁷ cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi praeda facta, plurimāque inventa sunt, quae multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Haec omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiae, Siciliae, Africae reddidit, quae sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris⁸ accēpit.

¹ 305; 164.

⁴ 363.

⁷ 578, IV.

² 422, 1.

⁵ 518, II.

⁸ 168, 3.

³ 414, 5, 1).

⁶ 305; 163, 1.

PERIOD IV.—CIVIL DISSENSIONS.

FROM THE CONQUEST OF GREECE TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ROMAN COMMON-WEALTH, 81 B. C.

Numantia taken, 133 B. C.

201. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitatē Hispaniae. Victus¹ ab his Quintus Pompēius, et post eum Caius Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit² infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum Publius Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primum militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit;³ tum multas Hispaniae civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmo ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam⁴ provinciam in fidem accēpit.

Mithridatic War.—First Civil War.—Marius, Sulla, 88 B. C.

202. Anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romae bellum civile exortum est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili Caius Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullae bellum adversus Mithridatē, regem Ponti, decretum esset,⁵ Marius ei⁶ hunc honorem eripere conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiā morabātur,⁷ cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios quum⁸ interfecit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romae utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatē coēgit, ut pacem a

¹ 460, 3.

² 463, 3.

³ 214, I.

⁴ 441, 6.

⁵ 518, II.

⁶ 386, 2.

⁷ 468.

⁸ 587, I. 5.

Romānis petēret,¹ et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus² contentus esset.

Civil War, continued.

203. Sed dum Sulla in Graeciā et Asiā Mithridatē vincit,³ Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus,⁴ bellum in Italiā reparāvunt,⁵ et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu et consulāres viros interfecērunt; multos proscripsērunt; ipsius Sullae domo eversā, filios et uxōrem ad fugam compulērunt.⁶ Uniusversus reliquus senātus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Graeciam venit, orans ut patriae subveniret.⁷ Sulla in Italiam trajēcit, hostium exercitus vicit,⁸ mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam caede⁹ et sanguine civium replēvit. Quattuor millia inermium,¹⁰ qui se dedidērant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatōrum proscripsit.¹¹ Tum de Mithridate triumphāvit. Duo haec bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociale dictum est, et civile, ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulāres viginti quattuor, praetorios septem, aedilitios sexaginta, senatōres fere ducentos consumpsērunt.¹²

War of the Gladiators.—Spartacus, 73 B. C.

204. Anno urbis sexcentesimo octogesimo primo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum¹³ est. Septuaginta enim quattuor gladiatorēs, ducibus¹⁴ Spartāco, Crixo, et Oenomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuae¹⁵ erat, effugerunt, et per Italiam vagantes paene non levius bellum,

¹ 492, 2.

² 419, IV.

³ 467, 4.

⁴ 398, 4.

⁵ 284.

⁶ 273, I. 2.

⁷ 273, II.

⁸ 419, 2, 1).

⁹ 441.

¹⁰ 258, I. 3.

¹¹ 258, I. 4.

¹² 270, II.

¹³ 430, 431.

¹⁴ 421, II.

quam Hannibal, movērunt.¹ Nam contraxērunt² exercitum fere sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romanos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a Marco Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitātes Italiae, tertio anno³ huic bello finis est impositus.

Pompey puts down the Pirates, 67 B. C.—Is appointed successor to Lucullus.—Death of Mithridates, 63 B. C.

205. Per illa tempōra pirātae omnia maria infestābant ita, ut Romanis,⁴ toto orbe⁵ terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset.⁶ Quare id bellum Cnaeo Pompēio decretum est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum⁷ bellum contra regem Mithridatem et Tigrānem. Quo⁸ suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniā Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit⁹ cum uxore et duobus comitibus,¹⁰ neque¹¹ multo post, Pharnācis filii sui seditione coactus,¹² venenum hausit.¹³ Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae atque consilii. Regnavit annis¹⁴ sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

Victories of Pompey over Tigranes: he takes Jerusalem, 63 B. C.

206. Tigrāni deinde Pompēius bellum intulit. Ille se ei dedidit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadēma

¹ 270.

² 272.

³ 426.

⁴ 391.

⁵ 422, 1, 1).

⁶ 494.

⁷ 292, 2; 460, 3.

⁸ 453; 431, 2, (3).

⁹ 273, II.

¹⁰ 81.

¹¹ 587, I. 2.

¹² 273, II.

¹³ 286, I.

¹⁴ 378, 1.

suum in ejus manibus collocāvit, quod ei Pompēius reposit. Parte¹ regni eum multāvit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superāvit. Armeniam Minōrem Deiotāro,² Galatiae regi, donāvit, quia auxilium contra Mithridātem tulērat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiāe³ civitātem, libertāte⁴ donāvit, quod regem Tigrānem non recepisset.⁵ Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodēcim millibus Judaeōrum occisis, cetēris in fidem receptis. His⁶ gestis finem antiquissīmo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judaeōrum. Praelāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum pondus. Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

Catiline's Conspiracy, 63 B. C.

207. Marco Tullio Cicerōne¹ oratōre et Caio Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā² sexcentesimo nonagesimo primo Lucius Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi genēris vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam³ patriam conjurāvit cum quibusdam claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe⁴ expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulāti sunt. Ab Antonio, altēro consule, Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

Caesar Consul, 59 B. C. : in Gaul, 58 B. C.

208. Anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo nonagesimo quinto Caius Julius Caesar cum Lucio Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset,⁵ semper vincendo⁶

¹ 425, 2, 2).

² 384, 1.

³ 391.

⁴ 520, II.

⁵ 414.

⁶ 430, 431.

⁷ 580.

⁸ 565, 1.

⁹ 425.

¹⁰ 518, II.

¹¹ 566, I.

usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit.¹ Domuit² autem annis novem fere omnem Galliam, quae inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit,³ quibus⁴ ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanōrum cognitum⁵ erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

Civil War of Pompey and Caesar, 49 B. C.

209. Bellum civile successit,¹ quo Romāni nominis fortuna mutata est. Caesar enim victor e Galliā rediens, absens coepit poscere alterum consulatum; quem² quum multi sine dubitatione deferrent,³ contradictum est a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Ariminio, ubi milites congregatos⁴ habebat, infesto exercitu⁵ Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit,⁶ et in Graeciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Caesarem parabat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictator se fecit.

*Defeat of Pompey's party in Spain.—Battle of Pharsalia, 48 B. C.
—Death of Pompey.*

210. Inde Hispanias petiit,¹ ibique Pompēii legiones superavit; tum in Graeciā adversum Pompēium ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et fugatus; evasit² tamen, quia, nocte interveniente, Pompēius sequi noluit;³ dixitque Caesar, nec Pompēium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thesaliā apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrimque copiis⁴ com-

¹ 258, I. 2.

² 260.

³ 292, 2.

⁴ 391.

⁵ 575.

⁶ 453.

⁷ 518.

⁸ 388, 1, 2).

⁹ 414, 7.

¹⁰ 463, I.

¹¹ 234.

¹² 272, II.

¹³ 293.

¹⁴ 414.

missis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romānae copiae majōres neque melioribus ducibus¹ convenērant. Pugnatū est² ingenti contentiōne,³ victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Aegypti, cui tutor⁴ a senātu datus fuērat, accipēret⁵ auxilia. At hic fortūnam magis quam amicitiam secūtus,⁶ occīdit Pompēium, caput ejus et annūlum Caesāri misit. Quo⁷ conspecto, Caesar lacrimas fudisse⁸ dicītur, tanti viri intuens caput, et genēri quondam⁹ sui.

Caesar assassinated in the Senate-House, 44 B. C.

211. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Caesar, Ptolemaeus ei insidias parāre voluit, quā de causā regi bellum illātum¹⁰ est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aureā. Caesar, Alexandria¹¹ potītus, regnum Cleopātrae dedit.¹² Tum inde profectus¹³ Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecūtus, bellisque¹⁴ civilibus toto terrarum orbe¹⁵ compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius¹⁶ agere coepisset,¹⁷ conjurātum est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romānis. Praecipui fuērunt inter conjuratos¹⁸ Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romae consul fuērat. Ergo Caesar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est.

¹ 414, 7.

² 301, 1.

³ 414, 3.

⁴ 362.

⁵ 491.

⁶ 283.

⁷ 453; 481, 2, (3).

⁸ 273, II. 2.

⁹ 583, 2.

¹⁰ 292, 2.

¹¹ 419.

¹² 261.

¹³ 481, 2, (3).

¹⁴ 422, 1, 1).

¹⁵ 444, 1 & 4.

¹⁶ 297.

¹⁷ 575.

*The Second Triumvirate, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, 43 B. C.—
Death of Cicero.*

212. Interfecto Caesāre, anno urbis septingentesīmo decīmo bella civilia reparāta sunt. Senātus favēbat Caesāris percussoribus,¹ Antonius consul a Caesāris partibus stabat. Ergo turbātā re publicā, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senātu hostis² iudicātus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitū, confūgit ad Lepidum, qui Caesāri³ magister equitum fuērat, et tum grandes copias militum habēbat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octaviānus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicatūrus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuērat adoptātus, Romam cum exercitū profectus extorsit,⁴ ut sibi, juvēni viginti annōrum, consulātus darētur.⁵ Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rem publicam armis tenēre coepit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicēro orātor occisus est, multique alii nobiles.⁶

Battle of Philippi, 42 B. C.

213. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Caesāris, ingens bellum movērunt.⁷ Profecti⁸ contra eos Caesar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et Marcus Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugnāvērunt.⁹ Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Caesar; periit¹⁰ tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quae cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam¹¹ interfecērunt. Tum victōres rem publicam ita inter se divisērunt,¹² ut Octaviā-

¹ 385.

² 362.

³ 390, 2.

⁴ 269, II.

⁵ 492, 1.

⁶ 460, 3.

⁷ 270.

⁸ 439.

⁹ 463, II.

¹⁰ 295, 3.

¹¹ 579.

¹² 272, II.

nus Caesar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret :¹ Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

Battle of Actium, 31 B. C.

214. Paulo² post Antonius, repudiātā sorōre Cæsaris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Aegypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hac incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditāte muliēbri optat Romae regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnā clarā et illustri apud Actium, qui³ locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Aegyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transīrent,⁴ se ipse interēmit.⁵ Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta⁶ est. Ita bellis toto orbe⁷ confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo postquam consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rem publicam per quadraginta et quattuor annos solus obtinuit. Ante enim duodēcim annis⁸ cum Antonio et Lepido tenuērat. Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

¹ 494.

² 418.

³ 445, 8.

⁴ 518.

⁵ 273, II.

⁶ 281.

⁷ 422, 1, 1).

⁸ 378, 1.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

NOTE.—It is recommended that, in reading the Grecian History, special attention should be given to *Irregular, Defective, and Impersonal Verbs*.—289–301.

PERIOD I.—GRECIAN TRIUMPHS.

FROM THE PERSIAN INVASION, 490 B. C., TO THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, 431 B. C.

Darius invades Scythia: prepares to invade Greece.

215. Multis in Asiā feliciter gestis, Darius Scythis bellum intulit,¹ et armatis septingentis millibus² hominum Scythiam³ ingressus, quum hostes ei pugnae potestatem non facerent,⁴ metuens, ne, interrupto ponte Istri, reditus sibi intercluderetur,⁵ amissis octoginta millibus hominum, trepidus refugit. Inde Macedoniam domuit: et quum ex Eurōpā in Asiam rediisset,⁶ hortantibus amicis ut Graeciam redigēret⁷ in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim⁸ praefecit et Artaphernen;⁹ hisque ducenta peditum millia, et decem equitum dedit.

Battle of Marathon, 490 B. C.

216. Praefecti regii, classe ad Euboeam appulsā, celeriter Eretriam cepērunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in Campum Marathōna deduxērunt.

¹ 292, 2.

² 414, 7.

³ 371, 4.

⁴ 518, II.

⁵ 492, 4.

⁶ 295, 3.

⁷ 492, 2.

⁸ 62, II. 2.

⁹ 68.

Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus¹ auxilio fuit, praeter Plataeenses; ea mille² misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem millia armatorum completa sunt: quae³ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate. Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque⁴ idoneo castra fecerunt; deinde postero die, sub montis radicibus proelium commiserunt. Datis etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero⁵ copiarum suarum, configere cupiebat. Itaque in aciem peditem centum, equitum decem millia produxit, proeliumque commisit. In quo tanto⁶ plus virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplitem numerum hostium profigarint;⁷ adeoque perterruerunt, ut Persae non castra, sed naves petierint. Quam pugnam nihil est nobilius; nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

Xerxes invades Greece, 480 B. C.

217. Quum Darius, bellum instauraturus, in ipso apparatu decessisset,⁸ filius ejus Xerxes Europam⁹ cum tantis copiis invaserit, quantas neque antea neque postea habuit quisquam: hujus enim classis mille et ducentarum navium¹⁰ longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur: terrestres autem exercitus septingentorum millium peditem, equitum quadringentorum millium fuerunt. Cujus¹¹ de adventu quum fama in Graeciam esset perlata, et maxime Athenienses peti dicerentur,¹² propter pugnam Marathoniam, miserunt Delphos consultum,¹³ quidnam facerent¹⁴ de rebus suis.

¹ 390.

² 178.

³ 445, 8.

⁴ 422, 1, 2).

⁵ 419, IV.

⁶ 418.

⁷ 234; 482, 2.

⁸ 518.

⁹ 371, 4.

¹⁰ 401.

¹¹ 453.

¹² 549, 4.

¹³ 569.

¹⁴ 525.

Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis se munirent.¹ Id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit, consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaeque conferrent :² eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum. Tali consilio probato, addunt ad superiores totidem naves trirēmes : suaeque omnia, quae moveri poterant, partim Salamīna,³ partim Troezēna, deportant ; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu,⁴ ac sacra procuranda⁵ tradunt ; reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

Actions at Thermopylae and Artemisium, 480 B. C.

218. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, et in terrā dimicari⁶ magis placebat. Itaque missi sunt delecti⁷ cum Leonidā, Lacedaemoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent,⁸ longiusque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim⁹ hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interiērunt.¹⁰ At classis communis Graeciae trecentarum navium,¹¹ in quā ducentae erant Atheniensium, primum apud Artemisium, inter Euboeam continentemque terram, cum classiariis regiis conflictit :¹² angustias enim Themistocles quaerebat, ne multitudīne circumirētur.¹³ Hinc etsi pari proelio¹⁴ discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi¹⁵ manēre, quod erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Euboeam superasset,¹⁶ ancipiti premerentur¹⁷ periculo. Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent,¹⁸ et exadversum Athēnas, apud Salamīna, classem suam constituerent.

¹ 492, 2.

² 495, 3.

³ 68.

⁴ 429.

⁵ 578, V.

⁶ 549.

⁷ 575.

⁸ 500, 1.

⁹ 66.

¹⁰ 295, 3.

¹¹ 397, 2.

¹² 258, I. 1

¹³ 491.

¹⁴ 414, 3.

¹⁵ 271, 3.

¹⁶ 509.

¹⁷ 492, 4.

¹⁸ 495, 2.

Battle of Salamis, 480 B. C.

219. At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnātis, protinus accessit astu,¹ idque, nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenērat, incendio delēvit. Cujus famā perterriti classiarii quum manēre non auderent, et plurimi² hortarentur, ut domos suas quisque discederent,³ moenibusque se defendērent; Themistōcles unus restitit, et, universos pares hostibus esse posse⁴ aiēbat,⁵ dispersos testabatur peritūros, idque Eurybiādi, regi Lacedaemoniōrum, qui tum summae⁶ imperii praeerat, fore⁷ affirmābat. Quem quum minus, quam vellet,⁸ movēret,⁹ noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum,¹⁰ ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiāret suis verbis: *adversarios ejus in fugā esse, qui*¹¹ *si discessissent,*¹² *majōre cum labōre, et longinquiore tempore bellum confectūrum,*¹³ *quum singūlos consecārī cogerētur; quos si statim aggrederētur, brevi universos oppressūrum.* Hoc eo valēbat, ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur.¹⁴ Hac re audītā, barbārus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissīmo sibi¹⁵ loco, contra opportunissīmo hostibus, adeo angusto mari¹⁶ conflixit, ut ejus multitūdo navium explicārī non potuērit.¹⁷ Victus ergo est magis consilio Themistōclis, quam armis Graeciae.

Xerxes flies back into Asia.

220. Hic etsi male rem gessērat, tamen tantas habēbat reliquias copiārum, ut etiamtum his¹⁸ opprimere

¹ 128; 371, 4.² 165, 441.³ 492, 2; 461, 3.⁴ 290.⁵ 297, II. 1.⁶ 386.

E

⁷ 297, III. 2.⁸ 527.⁹ 518.¹⁰ 453, 5.¹¹ 453.¹² 509.¹³ 545, 3.¹⁴ 495.¹⁵ 391.¹⁶ 422, 1, 1).¹⁷ 482, 2.¹⁸ 414, 4.

posset hostes. Itērum ab eōdem gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistōcles, verens ne bellāre perseverāret,¹ certiorē eum fecit, id agi,² ut pons,³ quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur,⁴ ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur. Itaque in Asiam reversus est, seque a Themistocle non superatum,⁵ sed conservatum iudicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiā Graecia liberata est.

Battles of Plataea and Mycale, 479 B. C.

221. Postēro anno quam Xerxes in Asiam refugerat, Graeci, duce Pausaniā, Mardonium, regis genērū, apud Plataeas fuderunt :⁶ quo proelio ipse dux cecidit,⁷ Barbarorumque exercitus interfectus est. Eōdem forte die in Asiā, ad montem Mycālen, Persae a Graecis navāli proelio superāti sunt. Jamque omnibus pacātis, Athenienses belli damna reparāre coeperunt.⁸

PERIOD II.—CIVIL WARS IN GREECE.

FROM THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR TO THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP OF MACEDON,
360 B. C.

The Peloponnesian War, 431 B. C.—Pericles.

222. Hoc bellum, quo⁹ nullum aliud florentes Graeciae res gravius afflixit, saepe susceptum et depositum est. Initio Spartāni fines Atticae populabantur, hostesque ad proelium provocābant. Sed Athenienses, Periclis consilio,¹⁰ ulitiōnis tempus exspectantes intra moenia se

¹ 492, 4.

² 551, 3.

³ 110, 1.

⁴ 495, 3.

⁵ 545, 3.

⁶ 273, II.

⁷ 273, I.

⁸ 297.

⁹ 417.

¹⁰ 414, 2.

continēbant. Deinde, paucis diēbus interjectis, naves conscendunt, et, nihil sentientibus Lacedaemoniis, totam Laconiam depraedantur. Clara quidem haec Periclis expeditio est habita; sed multo clarior privati patrimonii contemptus fuit. Nam in populatione ceterorum agrorum, Periclis agros hostes intactos reliquerant, ut aut invidiam ei apud cives concitarent,¹ aut in proditiōnis suspiciōnem adducerent. Quod intelligens, Pericles agros rei publicae dono dedit. Post haec aliquot diēbus interjectis, navali proelio dimicatum est.² Victi Lacedaemonii fugerunt. Post plures³ annos, fessi malis, pacem in annos quinquaginta fecere, quam sex annos⁴ servaverunt.

Expedition of the Athenians against Sicily, 415 B. C.

223. Bello inter Catinienses et Syracusanos exorto,⁵ Athenienses Catiniensibus opem ferunt.⁶ Classis ingens decernitur; creantur duces Nicias, Alcibiades et Lamachus; tantaeque vires in Siciliam effusae sunt, ut iis ipsis terrōri⁷ essent, quibus auxilio venerant. Nicias et Lamachus duo proelia pedestria secundo Marte⁸ pugnant; munitionibusque urbi Syracusarum⁹ circumdatis, incolae etiam marinis comitatibus¹⁰ intercludunt. Quibus rebus fracti¹¹ Syracusani, auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt.¹² Ab his mittitur Gylippus, qui auxiliis partim in Graecia, partim in Sicilia contractis, opportuna bello loca¹³ occupat. Duobus deinde proeliis vic-

¹ 491.

² 801, 1.

³ 165, 1.

⁴ 878.

⁵ 288, 2.

⁶ 292; 467, III.

⁷ 890.

⁸ 414, 3; 705, II.

⁹ 396, V.

¹⁰ 386, 1.

¹¹ 273, II.

¹² 278, 2.

¹³ 141.

tus, tertio hostes in fugam conjecit, sociosque obsidiōne¹ liberāvit. In eo proelio Lamachus fortiter pugnans occisus est.

Successes of Alcibiades against the Lacedaemonians.

224. Alcibiādes summā curā² classem instruit, atque in bellum adversus Lacedaemonios perrexit. Hac expeditiōne tanta subito rerum commutatio facta est,³ ut Lacedaemonii, qui paulo ante victōres viguerant, perterriti pacem petērent;⁴ victi enim erant quinque terrestribus proeliis, tribus navalibus, in quibus trecentas trirēmes amisērant, quae captae in hostium venērant potestatem. Alcibiādes simul cum collēgis recepērat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas praeterea urbes Graecas, quae in orā sitae sunt Asiae: quarum expugnavērant quam plurimas, in his Byzantium; neque minus multas consilio ad amicitiam adjunxērant, quod in captos clementiā⁵ fuērant usi. Inde praedā⁶ onusti, locupletāto exercitū, maximis rebus gestis, Athēnas venērunt.

Cyrus favors Lysander and the Lacedaemonians, 407 B. C.

225. Dum haec geruntur, a Lacedaemoniis Lysander classi bellōque praeficitur; et Darius, rex Persarum, filium suum, Cyrum, Ioniae Lydiaeque praeposuit, qui Lacedaemonios auxiliis opibusque ad spem fortunae priōris⁷ erexit. Aucti⁸ igitur viribus⁹ Alcibiādem cum centum navibus in Asiam profectum,¹⁰ dum agros populatur, repentino adventu oppressere.¹¹ Magnae et inopinatae cladis nuntius quum Athēnas venisset, tanta

¹ 425, 3.

² 414, 3.

³ 294.

⁴ 494.

⁵ 419, I.

⁶ 419, III.

⁷ 166.

⁸ 269.

⁹ 429.

¹⁰ 283.

¹¹ 235.

Atheniensium desperatio fuit, ut statim Conōnem in Alcibiādīs locum mittērent, ducis se fraude magis quam belli fortunā victos¹ arbitantes.

Fatal defeat of the Athenians at Aegospotamos, 405 B. C.

226. Itaque Conon classem maximā industriā adornat; sed navibus² exercitus deērat. Nam, ut numerus militum expleretur, senes et puēri arma capere coacti sunt. Pluribus itaque proeliis adverso Marte pugnātis, tandem Lysander, Spartanōrum dux, Atheniensium exercitum, qui, navibus relictis, in terram praedatum³ exierat,⁴ ad Aegos flumen oppressit, eoque impetu totum bellum finivit. Hac enim clade res Atheniensium penitus inclināta est.

Athens surrenders to Lysander, 404 B. C.—The Thirty Tyrants.

227. Lysander Athēnas navigavit, miseramque civitatem, obsidiōne circumdātam, fame⁵ urget. Athenienses, multis fame et ferro amissis, pacem petivere. Quum nonnulli nomen Atheniensium delendum,⁶ urbemque incendio consumendam censērent,⁷ Spartāni negarunt, se passuros, ut ex duobus Graeciae oculis alter erueretur;⁸ pacemque Atheniensibus sunt polliciti, si longi muri brachia dejicerent,⁹ navesque tradērent; denique si res publica triginta rectores, ex civibus deligendos, acciperet. His legibus acceptis, tota civitas subito mutari coepit. Triginta rectores rei publicae constituuntur, Lacedaemoniis¹⁰ et Lysandro dediti, qui brevi tyrannidem in cives exercere coeperunt.

¹ 545, 3.

² 386, 2.

³ 569.

⁴ 295, 3.

⁵ 414, 4.

⁶ 518, II.

⁷ 495, 1.

⁸ 509.

⁹ 384.

Thrasybulus occupies Phyle, 404 B. C.

228. Quum triginta tyranni, praepositi a Lacedaemoniis, servitute oppressas tenērent Athēnas, Thrasybulus Phylen¹ confūgit, quod² est castellum in Atticā munitissimum, quum non plus secum habēret,³ quam triginta de suis. Hinc, viribus paulatim auctis, in Piraeum transiit,⁴ Munychiamque munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eāque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. In secundo proelio cecidit⁵ Critias, triginta tyrannorum acerrimus.⁶

Epaminondas.—Battle of Leuctra, 371 B. C.: of Mantinea, 362 B. C.

229. Epaminondas, dux Thebanus, apud Leuctra superavit Lacedaemonios. Idem imperator apud Mantinea graviter vulneratus concidit.⁷ Hujus casu aliquantum⁸ retardati sunt Boeotii, neque tamen prius pugnā⁹ excesserunt, quam¹⁰ hostes profligarunt.¹¹ At Epaminondas quum animadvertēret, mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili¹² in corpore remanserat, extraxisset,¹³ animam statim emissurum, usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, vicisse¹⁴ Boeotios. Id postquam audivit, "*Satis*," inquit, "*vixi; invictus enim morior.*" Tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est.

¹ 50, 379.

² 445, 4.

³ 518, II.

⁴ 295, 3.

⁵ 273, I.

⁶ 163, 1.

⁷ 255, I. 4.

⁸ 335, 4.

⁹ 434, 1.

¹⁰ 523, 2, 2).

¹¹ 234.

¹² 63.

¹³ 533, 3.

¹⁴ 549.

PERIOD III.—GRAECO-MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

FROM THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP TO THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER, 323 B. C.

Decline of the Grecian States.—Rise of the Macedonian Power.

230. Post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedaemonii se nunquam refecerunt; et Thebae, quod,¹ quamdiu Epaminondas praefuit rei publicae² caput fuit totius Graeciae, post ejus interitum perpetuo alieno paruērunt imperio. Athenienses, non ut olim in classem et exercitum, sed in dies festos apparatusque ludōrum reditus publicos effundēbant, frequentiusque in theātris quam in castris versabantur. Quibus rebus effectum est, ut obscurum antea Macedōnum nomen emergēret;³ et Philippus, obses triennio⁴ Thebis habitus in Epaminondae domo, hujus praestantissimi viri et Pelopidae virtutibus eruditus, Graeciae servitutis jugum imponeret.

Extension of Philip's power.

231. Philippus, quum magnam gloriam apud omnes nationes adeptus esset,⁵ Olynthios aggreditur. Hanc urbem antiquam et nobilem excindit, et praedā⁶ ingenti fruītur. Inde auraria in Thessaliā, argenti metalla in Thraciā occupat. His ita gestis, forte evēnit, ut eum fratres duo, reges Thraciae, disceptationum suarum judicem⁷ eligērent.⁸ Sed Philippus ad judicium, velut ad bellum, instructo exercitu⁹ supervēnit, et regno⁹ utrumque spoliavit.

¹ 445, 4.

² 386.

³ 495, 2.

⁴ 378, 1.

⁵ 283.

⁶ 419, 1.

⁷ 373.

⁸ 414, 7.

⁹ 419, 2.

Battle of Chaeronea, 338 B. C.

232. Quum, in Scythiam praedandi¹ causā profectus,² Scythas dolo vicisset, diu dissimulatum bellum Atheniensibus infert,³ quorum causae Thebani se junxerunt. Proelio ad Chaeronēam commisso, quum Athenienses longe majore militum numero praestarent,⁴ tamen assiduis bellis⁵ indurata Macedonum virtute vincuntur. Non tamen immemores pristinae virtutis⁶ ceciderunt; quippe adversis vulneribus⁷ omnes loca, quae tuenda⁸ a ducibus acceperant, morientes corporibus texerunt. Hic dies universae Graeciae et⁹ gloriam dominationis et vetustissimam libertatem finivit.

Philip prepares to invade Persia.

233. Hujus victoriae callide dissimulata laetitia est. Non solita¹⁰ sacra Philippus illa die fecit; non in convivio risit;¹¹ non coronas aut unguenta sumpsit; et, quantum in illo fuit, ita vicit, ut victorem nemo sentiret.¹² Atheniensibus et captivos gratis remisit, et bello consumptorum¹³ corpora sepulturae reddidit. Compositis in Graecia rebus, omnium civitatum legatos ad formandum rerum praesentium statum¹⁴ evocari Corinthum¹⁵ jubet. Ibi pacis leges universae Graeciae pro meritis singularum civitatum statuit, conciliumque omnium, veluti unum senatum,¹⁶ ex omnibus legit. Auxilia deinde singularum civitatum describuntur; nec dubium erat, eum Persarum imperium et suis et Graeciae viribus impugnatum esse.

¹ 563.⁶ 399, 2, 2).¹¹ 269.² 283.⁷ 428.¹² 494.³ 292, 2.⁸ 578, V.¹³ 565, 1.⁴ 518, I.⁹ 587, I. 5.¹⁴ 379.⁵ 414, 4.¹⁰ 575.¹⁵ 363.

Death of Philip, 336 B. C.

234. Interea dum auxilia e Graeciā coeunt,¹ nuptias Cleopātrae filiae, et Alexandri, quem regem Epīri fecērat, magno apparātu² celēbrat. Ubi quum Philippus ad ludos spectandos, medius inter duos Alexandros, filium et genērum, contendēret,³ Pausanias, nobilis ex Macedonibus adolescens, occupātis angustiis, Philippum in transitu obtruncat. Hic ab Attālo indigno modo tractātus, quum saepe querēlam ad Philippum frustra detulisset,⁴ et honorātum insūper adversarium vidēret, iram in ipsum Philippum vertit, ultionemque, quam ab adversario non potērat, ab inīquo iudice exēgit.

Alexander the Great succeeds to the Macedonian Throne, 336 B. C.

235. Philippo⁵ Alexander filius successit, et virtūte⁶ et vitiis patre major. Vincendi ratio utrique⁷ diversa. Hic⁸ apertā vi, ille artibus bella tractābat. Deceptis⁹ ille gaudēre¹⁰ hostibus,¹¹ hic palam fuis. Prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentior.¹² Iram pater dissimulāre, plerumque etiam vincēre; hic ubi exarsisset,¹³ nec dilatio ultionis, nec modus erat. Vini¹⁴ uterque nimis avidus; sed ebrietātis diversa ratio. Pater de convivio in hostem procurrēre, manum conserēre, periculis se temēre offerre; Alexander non in hostem, sed in suos saevire. Regnāre ille cum amīcis volēbat; hic in amīcos regna exercēbat. Amāri pater malle, hic metui. Litterarum cultus utrique similis. Sollertiae¹⁵ pater maioris, hic fidei. Verbis atque oratione Philippus, hic

¹ 295, 3.

² 414, 3.

³ 518, II.

⁴ 292, 2.

⁵ 386.

⁶ 429.

⁷ 387.

⁸ 450, 2, 1).

⁹ 580.

¹⁰ 545, 1.

¹¹ 414, 2.

¹² 164.

¹³ 486, 5.

¹⁴ 399, 2, 2).

¹⁵ 401, 403.

rebus moderatior. Parcendi victis¹ filio animus promptior; ille nec sociis² abstinēbat. Frugalitāti pater, luxuriae filius magis deditus erat. Quibus³ artibus orbis imperii fundamenta pater jecit, opēris totius gloriam filius consummāvit.

Beginning of Alexander's Reign.

236. Imperio suscepto, prima Alexandro cura patrum exsequiarum fuit; in quibus ante omnia caedis⁴ conscios ad tumulum patris occidi jussit. Inter initia regni multas gentes rebellantes compescuit;⁵ orientes nonnullas seditiōnes exstinxit. Deinde ad Persicum bellum proficiscens, patrimonium omne suum, quod in Macedoniā et Eurōpā habēbat, amicis divisit; *sibi⁶ Asiam sufficere* praefātus.⁷ Nec exercitui⁸ alius quam regi animus fuit. Quippe omnes obliti conjūgum⁹ liberorumque, et longinquae a domo militiae, nihil cogitabant nisi Orientis opes. Quum delāti¹⁰ in Asiam essent, primus¹¹ Alexander jaculum velut in hostilem terram jecit; armatusque de navi¹² tripudianti¹³ similis prosiluit,¹⁴ atque ita hostias caedit, precātus, ne se regem illae terrae invitae¹⁵ accipiant.¹⁶ In Illo quoque ad tumulos herōum,¹⁷ qui Trojāno bello ceciderant, parentāvit.

Battle of the Granicus, 334 B. C.

237. Inde hostem petens milites a populatiōne Asiae prohibuit, *parcendum¹⁸ suis rebus* praefātus, *nec per-*

¹ 385, 575.

² 425, 2.

³ 453.

⁴ 399, 2, 2).

⁵ 275, I.

⁶ 386.

⁷ 297, II. 3.

⁸ 387.

⁹ 406.

¹⁰ 292, 2.

¹¹ 442, I.

¹² 62, III.

¹³ 575, 391, 1.

¹⁴ 285.

¹⁵ 443, 1.

¹⁶ 492, 3.

¹⁷ 68.

¹⁸ 545, 3.

denda ea, quae possessuri¹ venērunt. In exercitu ejus fuere peditum triginta duo millia, equitum quattuor millia quingenti, naves centum octoginta duae. Hac tam parvā manu universum terrarum orbem² vincere est aggressus. Quum ad tam periculōsum bellum exercitum legeret,³ non juvenes robustos, sed veterānos, qui cum patre patruisque militaverant, elēgit: ut non tam milites, quam magistros militiae electos putāres.⁴ Prima cum hoste congressio in campis Adrastiae fuit. In acie Persarum sexcenta millia militum fuerunt, quae non minus arte Alexandri quam virtute Macedonum superata, terga vertērunt. Itaque magna caedes Persarum fuit. De exercitu Alexandri novem pedites, centum viginti equites cecidere; quos rex magnifice humatos statuīs equestribus donavit; cognatis eorum autem immunitates dedit. Post victoriam major⁵ pars Asiae ad eum defecit. Habuit et plura⁶ proelia cum praefectis Darii, quos jam non tam armis, quam terrore nominis sui vicit.

Battle of Issus, 333 B. C.

238. Interea Darius cum quadringentis millibus peditum ac centum millibus equitum in aciem procedit. Commisso proelio, Alexander non ducis magis quam militis munia⁷ exsequebatur. Macedones cum rege ipso in equitum agmen irrumpunt. Tum vero similis ruinae strages erat. Circa currum Darii jacebant nobilissimi duces, ante oculos regis egregiam morte⁸ defuncti. Jamque qui Darium vehēbant equi, confossi hastis et dolore efferati, jugum quatere et regem curru⁹ excutere

¹ 578, V.

² 107, 2.

³ 518, II.

⁴ 486, 4.

⁵ 165.

⁶ 165, 1.

⁷ 181, 4.)

⁸ 419, I.

⁹ 434, 1.

coep̄rant : quum ille, veritus ne vivus veniret¹ in hostium potestatem, desilit,² et in equum, qui ad hoc ipsum sequebatur, imponitur. Tum vero ceteri dissipantur metu. Inter captivos castrorum mater et uxor et filiae duae Darii fuere : in quas Alexander ita se gessit,³ ut omnes ante eum reges et continentia⁴ et clementia vinceret.⁵

Alexander in Egypt, 332 B. C.—He visits the Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

239. Aegyptii, olim Persarum opibus infensi, Alexandrum laeti⁶ recep̄runt. A Memphi⁷ rex in interiora⁸ penetrat ; compositisque rebus ita, ut nihil ex patrio Aegyptiorum more mutaret, adire Jovis Ammonis oraculum⁹ statuit. Quatriduo per vastas solitudines absumpto, tandem ad sedem consecratam deo¹⁰ ventum est,¹¹ undique ambientibus ramis contectam. Regem propius adeuntem maximus natu¹² e sacerdotibus filium appellat, *hoc nomen illi parentem Jovem reddere* affirmans. Ille se vero et accipere ait¹³ et agnoscere, humanae scriptis¹⁴ oblitus. Consultat deinde, an totius orbis imperium sibi destinaret¹⁵ PATER. Aequè in adulationem compositus, terrarum omnium rectorem fore ostendit. Post haec institit quaerere, an omnes parentis sui interfectores poenas dedissent. Sacerdos PARENTEM ejus negat ullius scelere posse violari, PHILIPPI autem omnes luisse supplicia. Sacrificio deinde facto, dona et sacerdotibus et deo data,¹⁶ permissumque amicis, ut ipsi quoque consulerent¹⁷ Jovem. Nihil amplius quaesiverunt, quam an

¹ 492, 4.

² 467, III.

³ 272, I.

⁴ 429.

⁵ 494.

⁶ 443, 1.

⁷ 62, II. 2.

⁸ 441, 1.

⁹ 371, 4.

¹⁰ 384.

¹¹ 301, 1.

¹² 168, 3.

¹³ 297, II. 1.

¹⁴ 406, II.

¹⁵ 525.

¹⁶ 460, 3.

¹⁷ 492.

auctor esset sibi divinis honoribus colendi¹ suum regem. Hoc quoque acceptum fore Jovi² vates respondit. Rex ex Ammōne rediens³ elēgit urbi locum, ubi nunc est Alexandria, appellatiōnem trahens ex nomīne auctōris.

Darius makes his last proposals of Peace.

240. Jam Dariūs pervenērat Arbēla⁴ vicum, nobīlem suā clade factūrus. Raro in ullo proelio tantum sanguinis⁵ fusum est. Tandem Darii aurīga, qui ante ipsum sedens equos regēbat, hastā transfixus est; nec aut Persae aut Macedōnes dubitavēre, quin ipse rex esset occīsus.⁶ Cedēre⁷ Persae, et laxāre ordīnes; jamque non pugna, sed caedes erat, quum Dariūs quoque currum suum in fugam vertit; victōri Alexandro Asiae imperium obtīgit.⁸

Disturbances in Greece.

241. Dum haec in Asiā gerebantur, Graecia fere omnis, spe recuperandae libertātis,⁹ ad arma concurrerat, auctoritatem Lacedaemoniōrum secūta. Dux hujus belli Agis, rex Lacedaemoniōrum, fuit. Quem¹⁰ motum Antipāter, dux¹¹ ab Alexandro in Macedoniā relictus, in ipso ortu oppressit. Magna tamen utrimque caedes fuit. Agis rex, quum suos terga dantes vidēret, dimissis satellitibus¹² ut Alexandro felicitate, non virtūte inferior viderētur,¹³ tantam stragem hostium edīdit,¹⁴ ut agmīna interdum fugāret. Ad postrēmum, etsi a multitudine victus, gloriā tamen omnes vicit.

¹ 563.

² 391.

³ 295, 3.

⁴ 379.

⁵ 396, III.

⁶ 498.

⁷ 545, I.

⁸ 273, I.

⁹ 453.

¹⁰ 362, 3.

¹¹ 81.

¹² 491.

¹³ 273, I.

Alexander invades India.

242. Post hæc Indiam petit, ut Oceāno finiret imperium. Cui gloriæ ut etiam exercitus ornamenta convenirent, phalæras equōrum et arma militum argento inducit. Quum ad Nysam urbem venisset, oppidanis non repugnantibus parci jussit.

Alexander returns to Babylon, 324 B. C.

243. Ab ultimis¹ oris Oceāni Babyloniam reversus, convivium solemniter instituit. Ibi quum totus² in lætitiā effusus esset, recedentem jam e convivio Medius Thessālus, instauratā comissatione invitāt. Accepto poculo, inter bibendum³ velūti telo confixus ingemuit, elatusque e convivio semianimis, tanto dolore cruciatus est, ut ferrum in remedia posceret.⁴ Venenum accepisse creditur.

Death of Alexander, 323 B. C.

244. Quartā die Alexander indubitātā mortem sentiens, agnoscere se fatum domus majōrum suōrum, ait, nam plerosque Aeacidārum intra tricesimum annum defunctos. Tumultuantes deinde milites, insidiis periisse⁵ regem suspicantes, ipse sedavit, eosque omnes ad conspectum suum admisit, osculandamque⁶ dextram porrexit.⁷ Quum lacrimarent⁸ omnes, ipse non sine lacrimis tantum, verum etiam sine ullo tristiōris mentis argumento fuit. Ad postrēmum corpus suum in Ammōnis templo condi jubet. Quum deficere eum amici viderent, quaerunt, quem imperii faciat herēdem;⁹ respondit,

¹ 385.² 166.³ 443.⁴ 565, 1.⁵ 494.⁶ 295, 3.⁷ 578, V.⁸ 214, I. 1.⁹ 518, I.¹⁰ 378.

Dignissimum. Hac voce omnes amīcos suos ad aemulam regni cupiditatem accendit. Sextā die, praeclūsā voce, exemptum digito¹ annūlum Perdiccae tradidit, quae res gliscentem amicōrum discordiam sedāvit. Nam etsi non voce nuncupātus heres,² iudicio tamen electus³ esse videbātur.

Remarks on the character of Alexander.

245. Decessit Alexander mensem unum tres et triginta annos⁴ natus, vir supra humanum modum vi⁵ animi praeditus. Omnia quaedam magnitudinem ejus in ipso ortu portendisse existimabantur. Quo die natus est, pater ejus nuntium duarum victoriarum accēpit; alterius, belli Illyrici, alterius, certaminis Olympiāci, in quod quadrigas miserat. Puer acerrimis litterarum studiis eruditus fuit. Exactā pueritiā, per quinquennium Aristotēle, philosopho praestantissimo, usus est magistro. Accepto tandem imperio tantam militibus suis fiduciam fecit, ut, illo praesente, nullius hostis arma timērent.⁶ Itaque cum nullo hoste unquam congressus est, quem non vicērit;⁷ nullam urbem obsēdit, quam non expugnavērit. Victus denique est non virtute hostili, sed insidiis suorum et fraude.

¹ 434, 1.

⁴ 378.

⁶ 494.

² 362, 3.

⁵ 419, III.

⁷ 501, 1.

³ 547.



SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

I. The preparation of a Reading Lesson in Latin involves

1. A knowledge of the Meaning of the Latin.
2. A knowledge of the Structure of the Latin Sentences.
3. A translation into English.

MEANING OF THE LATIN.

II. Remember that almost every inflected word in a Latin sentence requires the use of both the Dictionary and the Grammar to ascertain its meaning.

The Dictionary gives the meaning of the word without reference to its Grammatical properties of *case, number, mood, tense*, etc., and the Grammar, the meaning of the endings which mark those properties. The Dictionary will give the meaning of *mensa*, a table, but not of *mensarum*, of tables; the Grammar alone will give the force of the ending *arum*.

III. Make yourself so familiar with all the endings of inflection, with their exact form and force, whether in declension or conjugation, that you will not only readily distinguish the different parts of speech from each other, but also the different forms of the same word with their exact and distinctive force.

IV. In taking up a Latin sentence,

1. Notice carefully the endings of the several words, and thus determine which words are *nouns*, which *verbs*, etc.
2. Observe the force of each ending, and thus determine *case, number, voice, mood, tense*, etc.

This will be found to be a very important step toward the mastery of the sentence. By this means you will discover not only the relation of the words to each other, but also an important part of their meaning, that which they derive from their endings.

V. The key to the meaning of any simple sentence (345, I.) will be found in the simple subject and predicate, i. e., in the Nominative and its Verb. Hence in looking out the sentence, observe the following order. Take

1. The Subject, or Nominative.

The ending will in most instances enable you to distinguish this from all other words, except the adjectives which agree with it. These may be looked out at the same time with the subject.

Sometimes the subject is not expressed, but only implied, in the ending of the verb. It may then be readily supplied, as it is always a pronoun of such person and number as the verb indicates; as, *audis*, I hear, the ending *is* showing that the subject is *ego*; *auditis*, you hear, the ending *itis* showing that the subject is *vos*.

2. The Verb, with Predicate Noun or Adjective, if any.

This will be readily known by the ending. Now combining this with the Subject, you will have an outline of the sentence. All the other words must now be associated with these two parts.

3. The Modifiers of the Subject, i. e., adjectives agreeing with it, nominatives in apposition with it, genitives dependent upon it, etc.

But perhaps some of these have already been looked out in the attempt to ascertain the subject.

In looking out these words, bear in mind the meaning of the subject to which they belong. This will greatly aid you in selecting from the dictionary the true meaning in the passage before you.

4. The Modifiers of the Verb, i. e., (1) Oblique cases, Accusatives, Datives, etc., dependent upon it, and (2) Adverbs qualifying it.

Bear in mind all the while the force of the case and the meaning of the verb, that you may be able to select for each word the true meaning in the passage before you.

VI. In complex and compound sentences (345, II., III.), discover first the connectives which unite the several members, and then proceed with each member as with a simple sentence.

VII. In the use of Dictionary and Vocabulary, remember that you are not to look for the particular form which occurs in the sentence, but for the Nom. Sing. of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and for the First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of Verbs. Therefore,

1. In Pronouns, make yourself so familiar with their declension, that any oblique case will at once suggest the Nom. Sing.

If *vobis* occurs, you must remember that the Nom. Sing. is *tu*.

2. In Nouns and Adjectives, make yourself so familiar with the case-endings, that you will be able to drop that of the given case, and substitute for it that of the Nom. Sing.

Thus, *mensibus*: stem *mens-*, Nom. Sing. *mensis*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *ducem*, *duc*, *ducs*, *duc*.

3. In Verbs, change the ending of the given form into that of the First Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Indic. Act.

Thus, *amabat*; stem *ama*, First Pers. Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. *amo*, which you will find in the Vocabulary. So *amaverunt*; First Pers. Perf. *amavi*, Perf. stem *ama*, Verb stem *ama*; *amo*.

To illustrate the steps recommended in the preceding suggestions, we add the following

Model.

VIII. Themistocles imperator servitute totam Graeciam liberavit.

1. Without knowing the meaning of the words, you will discover from their forms,

1) That *Themistocles* and *imperator* are probably nouns in the Nom. Sing.

2) That *servitute* is a noun in the Abl. Sing.

3) That *totam* and *Graeciam* are either nouns or adjectives in the Accus. Sing.

4) That *liberavit* is a verb in the Act. voice, Indic. mood, Perf. tense, Third Person, Singular number.

2. Now, turning to the Vocabulary for the meaning of the words, you will learn,

1) That *Themistocles* is the name of an eminent Athenian general: **THEMISTOCLES.**

2) That *libero*, for which you must look, not for *liberavit*, means *to liberate*: **LIBERATED.**

Themistocles liberated.

3) That *imperator* means *commander*; **THE COMMANDER.**

Themistocles, the commander, liberated.

4) That *Graeciam* is the name of a country: **GREECE.**

Themistocles the commander liberated Greece.

5) That *totus* means *the whole, all*: **ALL.**

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece.

6) That *servitus* means *servitude*: **FROM SERVITUDE.**

Themistocles the commander liberated all Greece from servitude.

STRUCTURE OF THE LATIN SENTENCE.

IX. The structure of a sentence is best shown by *analyzing* it and *parsing* the words which compose it.

Analysis.

X. Tell whether the sentence is simple, complex, or compound.

XI. In analyzing a Simple sentence (345, I.), name,

1. The Subject and Predicate, (1) in the simple form, and (2) in the complex form (347, 350).

2. The Modifiers of the Subject, (1) in the simple form, and (2) in the complex form (352).

3. The Modifiers of the Predicate, (1) in the simple form, and (2) in the complex form (354-356).

If the Modifiers are complex, the analysis may be continued till all complex elements are explained.

Model.

XII. In his castris Cluilius, Albānus rex, moritur. *Cluilius, the Alban king, dies in this camp.*

1. This is a simple sentence.

2. *Cluilius* is the simple subject, and *moritur*, the simple predicate. *Cluilius Albānus rex*, is the complex subject, and *in his castris moritur* is the complex predicate.

3. *Rex* is the simple modifier of the subject *Cluilius*, and *Albānus rex*, the complex modifier, as *rex* is modified by *Albānus*.

4. *In castris* is the simple modifier of the predicate *moritur*, showing where he dies, and *in his castris* is the complex modifier, as *castris* is modified by *his*.

XIII. In analyzing a Complex sentence (345, II.),

1. Name the sentence, or clause,¹ used as an element in it with its connective (357).

2. Analyze the sentence as a whole, like a simple sentence.

3. Analyze the subordinate clause (345, 2).

Model.

XIV. Donec eris felix, multos numerābis amicos. *So long as you are prosperous, you will number many friends.*

1. This is a complex sentence.

2. *Donec eris felix*, is a clause introduced as a modifier of *numerābis*, showing when you will number.

3. *Tu*, implied in *numerābis*, is the subject; *numerābis* is the simple predicate, *donec eris felix, multos numerābis amicos* is the complex predicate.

4. *Amicos* is the simple object of the predicate *numerābis*, and *multos amicos* the complex object. *Donec eris felix* is the adverbial modifier of the predicate.

5. *Donec eris felix* is a simple sentence, with the connective *donec*. *Tu*, implied in *eris*, is the subject, and *eris felix*, the predicate, *eris* being the copula (353) and *felix* the predicate adjective.

¹ If the sentence is abridged, show wherein (358, 359).

XV. In analyzing a Compound sentence (345, III.),

1. Separate it into its members and name the connectives.¹
2. Analyze each member as a separate sentence.

Model.

XVI. Sol ruit et montes umbrantur.

The sun descends and the mountains are shaded.

1. This is a compound sentence (345, III.).
2. The members are *sol ruit* and *montes umbrantur*, connected by the conjunction *et*.
3. The members are simple sentences, and are analyzed accordingly.

Parsing.

XVII. In parsing a word,

1. Name the Part of Speech to which it belongs.
2. Inflect² it, if capable of inflection.
3. Give its gender, number, case, voice, mood, tense, person, etc.³
4. Give its Syntax and the Rule for it.⁴

Model.

XVIII. Romāni ab arātro abduxerunt Cincinnātum, ut dictātor esset, *The Romans took Cincinnatus from the plough, that he might be dictator.*

1. *Romāni* is an adjective: *Romānus*, *a*, *um*, STEM, *Romano*; decline. It is in the *Nom. Plur. Masc.*, is used substantively (441), and is the *subject* of *abduxerunt*. Give Rule III.

2. *Abduxerunt* is an active verb: *ab-ducō*, *ab-ducere*, *ab-duxi*, *ab-ductum*, compounded of *ab* and *duco* (813, II.); STEM, *ab-duc*, PERFECT STEM, *ab-dux*. Give *synopsis* of the mood (219, I.). Inflect the *tense*, i. e., the Indicative Perf. Act. (209). It is in the *Active* voice, *Indic.* mood, *Perf.* tense, *Third* person, *Plur.* number, and agrees with *Romāni*. Give Rule XXXV.

3. *Cincinnātum* is a Proper noun (39, 1), of the Second Decl.; STEM

¹ If the sentence is abridged, name the compound elements.

² Inflect, i. e., decline, compare or conjugate.

³ That is, such of these properties as it possesses.

⁴ No special Rule is deemed necessary for Prepositions, Conjunctions, or Interjections. Prepositions are provided for by the rule for *Cases with Prepositions*. Conjunctions are mere connectives, and are quite fully explained under *Moods*. Interjections are only expressions of emotion, or mere marks of address, explained under *Cases*.

Cincinnato; decline, used only in the singular (180, 1). It is in the *Accus. Sing. Masc.*, and is the *direct object* of *abduxerunt*. Give Rule V.

4. *Ab* is a preposition used with the Abl. *Aratro*.

5. *Aratro* is a noun of the Second Decl.; *STEM aratro*; decline. It is in the *Abl. Sing. Neut.*, and is used with the Prep. *ab*. Give Rule XXXII.

6. *Ut* is a conjunction of purpose (491), connecting *abduxerunt* and *esset*.

7. *Esset* is an intransitive verb: *sum, esse, fui* (204). Give *synopsis* of the mood, and inflect the *tense*, i. e., Subj. Imperf. It is in the *Subj. mood, Imperf. tense, Third person, Sing. number*, and agrees with the pronoun *is*, he, implied in the ending (460, 2). Give Rule XXXV.

8. *Dictator* is a noun of the Third Decl.; *STEM dictator*; decline (60). It is in the *Nom. Sing. Masc.*, and agrees, as Predicate noun, with the omitted subject of *esset*. Give Rule I.

TRANSLATION.

XIX. In translating, render as literally as possible without doing violence to the English.

In many important idioms of the Latin, a literal translation would not only fail to do justice to the original, but would also be a gross perversion of the mother-tongue. The following suggestions are intended to aid the pupil in disposing of such cases; but even in these, it is earnestly recommended that he should first construe literally, in order that he may be made to feel the force of the Latin construction before attempting a translation.

Participles.

XX. These are much more extensively used in Latin than in English; hence the frequent necessity, in translating them, of deviating from the Latin construction. They may generally be rendered in some one of the following ways¹ (571-581):

1. Literally:

Pyrrhus proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, Pyrrhus having been defeated in battle withdrew from Tarentum.

2. By a Relative Clause:

Omnes aliud agentes, aliud simulant, improbi sunt, All who do one thing and pretend another are dishonest.

3. By a Clause with a Conjunction:

¹ The pupil must early learn to determine from the context the appropriate rendering in each instance.

1). With a Conjunction of Time,—*while, when, after, etc.*

Uva maturāta dulcescit, *The grape, when it has ripened (having ripened), becomes sweet.*

2). With a Conjunction of Cause, Reason, Manner,—*as, for, since, etc.*

Millites perfidiam veriti revertērunt, *The soldiers returned, because they feared perfidy.*

3). With a Conjunction of Condition,—*if.*

Accusātus damnabitur, *If he is accused, he will be condemned.*

4). With a Conjunction of Concession,—*though, although.*

Urbem acerrime defensam cepit, *He took the city, though it was valiantly defended, or though valiantly defended.*

4. By a Verbal Noun:

Ad Romam conditam, *to the founding of Rome, lit. to Rome founded. Ab urbe conditā, from the founding of the city. Post reges exactos, after the expulsion of the kings.*

5. By a Verb:

Rex ei benigne recepto filiam dedit, *The king received him kindly and gave him his daughter, lit. gave his daughter to him kindly received.*

XXI. Participles with *non* or *nihil* are sometimes best rendered by *Participial* nouns dependent upon *without*:

Non ridens, *without laughing.*

XXII. Future Participles are sometimes best rendered by *Infinitives*, or by *Participial Nouns* with *for the purpose of*:

Redit belli casum tentatūrus, *He returned to try (about to try) the fortune of war.*

XXIII. The Ablative Absolute is sometimes best rendered (1) by a *Clause* with,—*when, while, after, for, since, if, though, etc.,* (2) by a *Noun* with a *Preposition*,—*in, during, after, by, from, through, etc.,* or (3) by an *Active Participle* with its *Object*:

Servio regnante, *while Servius reigned, or in the reign of Servius (lit. Servius reigning). Duce Fabio, under the command of Fabius (lit. Fabius being commander).*

Sometimes, as in the last example, a word denoting the *doer* of an action can be best rendered by the word which denotes the *thing done*. Thus, instead of *commander, consul, king*, we have *command, consulship, reign*.

Subjunctive.

XXIV. This may be rendered as follows:

1. With the *Potential* signs, *may, can, might, could, would, should* (485):

Forsitan quaerātis, Perhaps you may inquire. Hoc nemo dixērit, No one would say this.

2. By the English Indicative. This is generally the best rendering

1) In clauses denoting Cause, or Time and Cause (517, 521):

Quum vita metus plena sit, since life is full of fear. Quum Romam venisset, when he had come to Rome.

2) In Indirect Questions (525):

Quaeritur, cur dissentiant, It is asked why they disagree.

3) In the Subjunctive by Attraction (527):

Vereor, ne, dum minnere velim laborem, augeam, I fear I shall increase the labor, while I wish to diminish it.

4) In the Subordinate Clauses of Indirect Discourse (531):

Hippias gloriatus est, anulum quem haberet se sua manu confecisse, Hippias boasted that he had made with his own hand the ring which he wore (had).

5) In Relative Clauses defining indefinite antecedents, and sometimes in clauses denoting *result* (501, 494, 495):

Sunt qui putent, there are some who think. Ita vixit ut Atheniensibus esset carissimus, He so lived, that he was very dear to the Athenians.

6) Sometimes in Conditional and Concessive clauses, and in clauses with *Quin* and *Quominus* (510, 515, 498, 499):

Dum metuant, if only (provided) they fear. Si voluisset, dimicasset, If he had wished, he would have fought. Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Though the strength fails, still the will should be approved. Adest nemo, quin videat, There is no one present who does not see.

3. By the Infinitive. This is often the best rendering

1) In Relative Clauses denoting Result: hence after *dignas, indignus, idoneus, aptus*, etc. (501):

Non is sum qui his utar, I am not such a one as to use (he who may use) these things. Fabulae dignae sunt, quae legantur, The fables are worthy to be read (which, or that they, should be read).

2) Sometimes in Relative Clauses denoting Purpose, and other clauses denoting Result (500, 494):

Decemviri creāti sunt qui leges scriberent, Decemvirs were appointed to prepare the laws (who should prepare).

Infinitive.

XXV. The Infinitive has a much more extensive use in Latin than in English. The following points require notice (539 ff.).

1. The Infinitive with a Subject is rendered by a *Finite* verb with *that*:

Dixit se regem vidisse, He said that he had seen the king.

2. The Historical Infinitive (545, 1) is rendered by the Imperfect Indicative:

Iram pater dissimulare, The father concealed his anger.

3. The Infinitive is sometimes best rendered by a *Participial* noun with *of*, *with*, etc.

Insimulatur mysteria violasse, He is accused of having violated the mysteries.

Miscellaneous Idioms.

XXVI. The following Miscellaneous Idioms are added:

1. *Certiorē facere* should be rendered, *to inform*, and *certior fieri*, *to be informed*:

Caesar certior factus est, Caesar was informed.

2. *Inter se*, lit. *between themselves*, is often best rendered, *from each other*, *to each other*, *together*.

Omnes inter se differunt, They all differ from each other.

3. *Ne—quidem*, with one or more words between the parts, should be rendered, *not even*; or *even—not*:

Ne nomen quidem, not even the name.

4. When two or more verbs stand together in the same compound tense, the copula (*et*) is generally expressed only with the last, but in rendering, the copula should be expressed only with the first:

Captus et in vincula coniectus est, He was taken and thrown into chains.

5. *Quanto—tanto*, lit. *by as much as—by so much*, is often best rendered before comparatives, *the—the*:

Quanto diutius considēro, tanto res vidētur obscurior, *the longer* (by as much as the longer) *I consider the subject, the more obscure* (by so much the more obscure) *does it appear.*

6. A Clause with *quomīnus*, by which, or that, the less, may generally be rendered by a *Clause* with *that*, by the *Infinitive*, or by a *Participial noun* with *from*.

Per eum stetit quomīnus dimicarētur, *It was owing to him* (stood through him) *that the engagement was not made.* Non recusāvit quomīnus poenam subiret, *He did not refuse to submit to punishment.* Regem impediit quomīnus pugnāret, *He prevented the king from fighting.*

NOTES.

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

For Explanation of References, see page ix.

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1. **Ala.** As the Latin has no article, a noun may, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated (1) without the article; as, *ala*, wing; (2) with the indefinite article *a*, or *an*; as, *ala*, a wing; (3) with the definite article *the*; as, *ala*, the wing. 1

4, 23. **Post Romuli mortem.** For the position of the preposition, see 602, II. 3. 3

7. **Servus bonus.** In Latin the adjective generally follows its noun, as in this example, though sometimes it precedes it, as in English. When emphatic the adjective is placed before its noun; as, *vera amicitia* (7, 25). See Grammar, 598; 598, 2.

11, 18. **Leges . . . sunt,** *let the laws be*, etc. The third person of the Future Imperative is often best rendered by *let*, instead of *shall*. 5

13, 28. **Omnium.** This agrees with *militum*.

19, 2. **Consul.** See note on "*Consules*" (169).—4. **Vini dens.** The ancient Romans recognized a great number of gods and goddesses. Almost every object in nature was under the special care of some one of these fabulous deities. Bacchus presided over the cultivation of the vine, and was the god of festivity.—6. **Testis temporum,** *the witness of times*, i. e. competent to testify in regard to them. *Tempora*, *times*, involves events.—**Habetur,** *is regarded*.—9. **Evaserat;** from *evado*. 9

20, 1. **Expulsus est;** from *expello*.—2. **Regis pater.** *Regis* refers to Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome.—6. **Didit;** from *disco*.—7. **Dictator.** See note on "*Cum honore dictatōris*" (178).—**Voverat;** from *voveo*.—8. **Interfecerunt;** from *interficio*.

21, 5. **Malorum.** This depends upon *mater*. 10

22, 6. **Perdidi;** from *perdo*.

23, 6. **Fecit,** lit, *made*; render *composed*, or *wrote*.—8. **Condidit;** from *condo*.—12. **Vixerunt;** from *vivo*.—16. **Luxerunt;** from

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11 *lugeo*.—20. *Sum praetervectus*; from *praetervehō*.—21. *Translerant*; from *transeo*. See 295, 3.

24, 5. *Nutricem . . . Siciliam*. The ancient Romans annually received large supplies of grain from Sicily. Hence the epithets here applied to it.

25, 3. *Belli*; construe with *artem*, the art of war.—9. *Edoctus fuerat*; from *edoceo*.—10. *Petierunt*; from *peto*: See 234, 278, 2.

12 —13. *Iberum traduxit*. This was at the beginning of the second Punic war, 218 B. C. The Ebro was the boundary between the Roman and the Carthaginian possessions in Spain.—*Traduxit*; from *tradūco*.—14. *Transducti sunt*; from *transdūco*.

26, 3. *Bestiolae*. This refers to the insect known as the *ephemeran*.—4. *Natus*; from *nascor*.—6. *Exstruxerunt*; from *exstruo*.—7. *Longos quaterna cubita*, each four cubits long. *Quaterna* is a distributive. See 174, 2, 1).

27, 2. *Rediit*; from *redeo*, 295, 3.—3. *Concessit*; from *concedo*.—4. *Numerum*, quantity. The word generally means *number*.—*Misit*; from *mitto*.—8. *Ibo*; from *eo*, 295.

13 28, 2. *Nigrantes terga*, literally, *black as to their backs*.—3. *Ictus*; from *ico*.—*Cecidit*; from *cado*.—4. *Incensus est*; from *incendo*.

29, 3. *Videt*, sees it. The object is the pronoun understood, referring to *conjuratiōnem*.

30, 9. *Non dat*, does not allow; lit. give.—10. *Cmnes*. This agrees with *nos* implied in *damus*.

14 31, 6. *Persuasit*; from *persuadeo*.—8. *Pepercerunt*; from *parco*.

32, 1. *Affuit*; from *adsum*. For the assimilation of *d* before *f*, see 338, 2, *ad*.—2. *Adiunxit*; from *adjungo*.—3. *Singulorum*, of individuals; it depends upon *saluti*.—5. *Terrorem iniecit*, he struck terror into, i. e. inspired with terror; lit. threw terror into.—*Iniecit*; from *injicio*.—6. *Pugnae . . . Salaminae*. This was the famous victory gained, 480 B. C., by the Greeks over the Persians.

34, 1. *Caesari erant agenda*, lit. were to Caesar to be done.

15 36, 10. *Delegerunt*; from *deligo*.

37, 2. *Tuae litterae*, your letter. This is the common meaning of the plural of this word.—5. *Notus*; Participle from *nosco*, used adjectively, 575.

38, 1. *Esto*, let there be.

13 39, 4. *Erat*, it was.—I. 2. *Sustinuerunt*; from *sustineo*.—4.

Ventorum pater. *Aeolus* is meant: he was the god of the winds, and ruled them at pleasure.—5. *Singulorum facultates*, the resources of individuals. See 441, 1.—IV. 1. *Tarquinius*. *Tarquinius Superbus*,

17 the last king of Rome, is meant.—3. *Dederunt*; from *do*.—V. 2

Senat, lit. *sounds*; here *expresses, means*.—**Vox voluptatis**, the word of pleasure; lit. *the word of pleasure*.—5. **Exhorrui**; from *exhorresco*.

40, 3. **Famae mendacia**, the falsehoods of report, i. e. the falsehoods circulated by report.—8. **Nesciam fingit**. Socrates, one of the most eminent philosophers of antiquity, had such a contempt for all pedantry and conceit of knowledge, that he claimed to know only one thing; viz., that he knew nothing.

41, 1. **Pœna**; supply *est*, 460, 2.—3. **Fals**, was, i. e. consisted of.

—4. **Erat somni**; supply *man* in rendering.—6. **Senescentis**; supply *aelātis* from the preceding clause.—12. **Ceteri**; supply *vendunt*.

42, 7. **Snorum**, his own, i. e. faults (*vitiorum*).

43, 9. **Hujus**; belongs to *gloriae*.

44, I. 1. **Cato**; supply *magnus habebatur* from preceding clause.

—II. 1. **Res . . . constituit**, managed the affairs, etc. He was governor of the Chersonesus.—III. 7. **Pisces**; supply *capuntur*.—IV. 3. **Sacra**, sacred rites. King Numa was the reputed founder of the early religious institutions of Rome.

45, 3. **Viginti talentis**, twenty talents, more than \$20,000, a high price for an oration, but the purchaser was a wealthy king, and the author one of the most finished of the Attic orators.—**Vendidit**; from *vendo*.

46, 1. **Aurum**; supply *vilius est* from the preceding clause.—10. **Adversam**; supply *fortūnam*.—11. **Virtutis**, that of virtue. It depends upon *sitis* understood.

47, 2. **Major**; lit. *greater*; render *older*.—3. **Caesaris**; supply *castris*.

48, I. 5. **Fanctus sum**; from *fungor*.—III. 9. **Hectora . . . Achilles**. These were the two most eminent warriors in the Trojan war; the former a Trojan, the latter a Greek.

49, 2. **Gesta sunt**; from *gero*.—3. **Vixit**; from *vivo*.—5. **Traiecit**; from *trajicio*.—6. **Fabridius, Aristides**. They were both distinguished for rare integrity and uprightness. The latter was surnamed *the Just*. With *Fabridius* supply *fuil*.—7. **Mortuus est**; from *morior*.—12. **Timotheus**; supply *vixit*.

50, 7. **Destiterunt**; from *desisto*.—11. **Expulsus est**; from *expello*.—13. **Bello Persico**, in the Persian war, i. e. the war with Persia. Themistocles gained the celebrated victory of Salamis, 480 B. C.

51, 4. **Qua nocte—eadem**=*eādem nocte, quā*, on the same night in which. The antecedent *nocte* is incorporated into the relative clause according to 445, 9.—**Dianae . . . templum**. This temple of Diana at Ephesus in Ionia was celebrated for its beauty and magnificence.—9. **Candita erat**; from *condo*.

52, 2. **Conjuxit**; from *conjungo*.

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- 24** 53, 1. *Quidam*, some, i. e. some persons.—*Non re*, not in reality.—5. *Par*; agrees with *Ancus*.
54, 1. *Cognito*; from *cognosco*.—4. *Excepta*; from *excipio*.—6. *Natus est*; from *nascor*.—*Cicerone . . . consulis*; XXIII. See also notes on "*Consules*" (169) and "*Duillio*" (185).
- 25** 55, I. 1. *Ad summam senectutem*, till extreme old age.—5. *Vicit*; from *vinco*.—6. *Fusae sunt*; from *fundo*.—8. *Erga parentes, pietas=justitia erga parentes pietas dicitur*.—II. 4. *Africanus*; so called because of his great victory at Zama in Africa.—5. *Ex viro*, i. e. from the word *vir*, man.—6. *Floruit*; from *floresco*, 282, I.—8. *De-dit*; from *do*.—III. 2. *Divisa est*; from *divido*.—4. *Progressi sunt*; from *progredior*.—5. *Est, there is*.—*Sub pallio sordido*, under a soiled coat, i. e. in the poor man, among the poor.
- 26** 56, 5. *Ab omni parte*; lit. from every part; render, in all respects.—6. *Candidit*; from *condo*.—9. *Dives*. This is a predicate adjective: is born rich.—11. *Dissimillima natura*, very dissimilar (things) by nature.
57, 2. *Ad quas res, in his=in iis rebus, ad quas, in those things for which*. See note on "*Qua nocte, eadem*" (51, 4).
- 27** 58, 2. *Tua*; supply *delectant*.—3. *Amicum*, a friend, i. e. my friend; possessive omitted according to 447.—5. *Consumpsi*; from *consumo*.
60, 1. *Deus est, there is a God*.—*Temporum, of the seasons*.—*Rerum, of events*.—2. *Mala*; construe with *carmina*.—3. *Honestatis*; depends upon *regula* understood, 397, 1, (3).—4. *Dominus*; supply *erat*.
62, 1. *Meorum, of my friends, lit. of my, or mine*.—2. *Agnovit*; from *agnosco*.—3. *Si quisquam*; supply *sapiens fuit*.—5. *Optimum quidque*, lit. every best thing; render, all the best things, whatever is best, or the best thing ever, 458, 1.—6. *Perdidit*; from *perdo*.
- 28** 63, 3. *Peperi*; from *pario*, 280.—5. *Delati sunt*; from *defero*, 292, 2.—6. *Exercitum, his army*. Observe the omission of the possessive, 447.—7. *Exstinctum est*; from *extinguo*, to put out, extinguish, applicable to a light. The language is figurative; the beautiful city of Corinth is represented as a light, *lumen*.
64, 3. *Victoria*; supply *venit*.
65, 4. *Consules*; supply *bini creabantur* from the next clause.—*Bini, two by two, i. e. two each year, distributive*, 174, 2.
- 29** 66, 1. *Perspexero*; from *perspicio*.
67, 1. *Ubi primum, when first, i. e. as soon as*.—2. *Cum Graecis Latina*, lit. Latin things with Greek things; render, Latin studies with Greek studies.—*Conjuxi*; from *conjungo*.—4. *Lycurgi leges*. *Lycurgus* was the great Spartan law-giver. His laws contributed much

to the prosperity and greatness of Sparta.—6. *Aurcorum annulorum*. 29
The wearing of gold rings was one of the special privileges of senators and knights.—*Detraxerat*; from *detrahō*.

68, 3. *Nonnulli*, not none, i. e. some, 585, 1.—*Casune*; *casu* with the interrogative enclitic *ne* appended.—*Sit effectus*; from *efficio*.—
4. *Quaesivit*; from *quaero*.—*Salvusne . . . clipeus*. This was his question when mortally wounded at Mantinea. Ancient warriors took special pride in preserving their shields.—5. *Essent fusi*; from *fundo*.—6. *In causis*, in suits at law.

69, 3. *Redires*; from *redeo*.

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70, 7. *Tanquam parva*, as small, i. e. unimportant.

71, 1. *Abduxerunt*; from *abduco*.—*Cincianatum*. Cincinnatus, who was thus summoned from the plough to the dictatorship in an hour of great national peril, acted with such remarkable promptness and energy, that in a few days he conquered the enemy, entered Rome in triumph, and was rewarded with a golden crown. He then quietly resigned his dictatorship and returned to his farm.—*Dictator*. See note on "*Cum honore dictatoris*" (178).—2. *Patris*, of his father, i. e. the Sun. The story is, that he asked his father, the sun, for the use of his chariot for a day, but that he found himself unable to manage the fiery steeds.—5. *Decrevit*; from *decerno*.—*Ut consul . . . ne . . . caperet*. This was the usual formula by which a Roman citizen might be clothed with the power of dictator.

72, 1. *Ut . . . diligamus*; XXIV. 2, 5).—4. *Senserit*; from 31
sentio.

73, 2. *Quin . . . abeam*; XXIV. 2, 6).—4. *Quominus sit*; lit. by which, or that, the less God should be; render, that God should be, or God from being, XXVI. 6.

74, 1. *Qui sustineret*, lit. who should sustain; render, to sustain, XXIV. 3.—4. *Quod . . . possit*; XXIV. 2, 5).—6. *Inventi sunt*; from *invenio*.

75, 1. *Dum metuant*; XXIV. 2, 6).

77, 4. *Nisi in litteris*, if not in letters, i. e. in literary pursuits, studies. 32
—5. *Non . . . senatum*. *Senatus, senate*, is derived from *senex*, and meant originally an assembly of old men.

78, 2. *Constiterit*; from *consisto*.—4. *Qui . . . attigissem*, though I had commenced (touched) Greek studies (letters); XXIV. 2, 6).—*Attigissem*; from *attingo*.

80, 1. *Quum . . . sit*; XXIV. 2, 1).—2. *Necesse est*. The subject is the clause, *Deum . . . majōra*. Hence *necesse* is neuter, 33
438, 3; 42, III. 2.—*Deum . . . habere*; XXV. 1.—*Hac habere majōra*, lit. to have these greater, i. e. in a higher degree.—4. *Suo toto . . . non viderit*. As the term of the consular office was a year,

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33 this seems a very remarkable statement. But the truth is, Caninius was appointed only to fill a vacancy of a few hours at the very end of the consular year. Hence the remark is only a playful one.

81, 1. *Malorum*, of evils; from *malum*.—*Quod* . . . *capiantur*; XXIV. 2, 1). The Subjunctive implies that the reason is assigned on Plato's authority.—*Pisces*; supply *capiantur*.—2. *Latine*, in Latin.—3. *Redierim*; from *redeo*, 295, 3.

82, 1. *Dum* . . . *convenirent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Ad horam nonam*, till the ninth hour, i. e. till 3 P. M. For the divisions of the Roman day, see 711.—2. *Quievero*; from *quiesco*.—3. *Vocem* . . . *excitant*. The immense audiences before which the ancient tragedians acted, rendered this precaution quite indispensable.

83, 1. *Quantas* . . . *habeat*; XXIV. 2, 2).—2. *Tantum*, only.—4. *Qui* . . . *videant*; XXIV. 3, 2).—*Quas in partes*, lit. into what parts; render, in what direction.—6. *Unus*, one, viz. Demosthenes.—7. *Est*. The subject is the clause, *qualis res . . . sit*, 555.

34 thenes.—7. *Est*. The subject is the clause, *qualis res . . . sit*, 555.

84, 1. *Ut* . . . *servem*, that I should keep myself neutral, i. e., in respect to the civil wars.—2. *Quas cognorit*. XXIV. 2, 3).—*Cognorit*; for *cognovêrit*, 234, 2).—3. *Jussit*; from *jubeo*, 269.—*Quae*; refers to *naves*, as its antecedent.—5. *Ut—videar*; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Vixisse*; from *vivo*.

85, 1. *Quod scirent*; XXIV. 2, 4).—2. *Bestiolas*. Reference is here made to the insect known as the *ephemeran*.—3. *Respondit*; from *respondeo*.—*Sibi, suas*. Here *sibi* refers to Caesar, the subject of the subordinate clause, while *suas* refers to Ariovistus, the subject of the principal clause. See 449, II.—*Vicissent*; from *vinco*.—4. *Et . . . esset . . . fuisse*. In the *direct* discourse, this would have the Imperfect Subjunctive in both clauses, the third form of the conditional sentence (510). For changes in the *conclusion*, see 533, 2, 2).—

35 *Ille, he*, i. e. Caesar.—*A se, from himself*, i. e. Ariovistus.—5. *Egit*; from *ago, treated, argued*.—*Reminisceretur*. In the *direct* discourse, this would have been in the Imperative: hence the Subjunctive here according to 530, II.

86, 2. *Patres conscripti*, *conscript fathers*, often used in addressing the Roman senate.—5. *Dormiunt*; supply pronoun referring to *virtutes*, they.—6. *Sunto*, let them be.—8. *Militiae summum jus*, the supreme control of military affairs.—*Parento*; supply pronoun, referring to *consules*.—9. *Te*; subject of *esse*.—10. *Quam primum*, as soon as possible, 444, 3.

36 87, 4. *Positam esse*; from *pono*.—5. *Traditum est*; from *trado*.—7. *Cupidum*; Acc. Masc. Sing. agreeing with *aliquem*, any one, the omitted subject of *esse*.—9. *Suis rebus*; with one's own things. *Suis* refers to the omitted subject of *esse*.—*Sunt*; agrees by attraction with

Pred. Nom. *divitiarum*, instead of the subject clause, 462.—11. **Lycurgi temporibus**. This was in the ninth century B. C.—14. **Inventas esse**; from *invenio*.—16. **Amare**; supply *est*.—17. **Minima**; the smallest, i. e. the smallest evils (*mala*).

88, 4. **Græce loqui**, to speak in Greek.—**Latine**; supply *loqui*.—6. **Didicerunt**; from *disco*.—13. **Esse**; supply *bonus*.

89, 3. **Videre . . . caperet**. This was the duty, or business, **negotium**, assigned to Postumius. The language is the usual form of decree by which the Dictator was clothed with extraordinary power, in order to save the state. See note on "*Cum honore dictatoris*" (178). Postumius was Dictator.—4. **Themistoclem**. This is the subject of the infinitive *sumpsisse*, while the whole clause, *Themistoclem . . . sumpsisse*, is in apposition with *fama*.—**Sumpsisse**; from *sumo*.

90, 3. **Inter nos**; lit. *between ourselves*; render, *with each other*.—4. **Accedit quod**; lit. *it is added that*, i. e. there is the additional fact that.

91, 1. **Tu**; subject of *responsurus sis*.—2. **Pervenissentne**; *pervenissent* and *ne*.—3. **Mel**; subject of *esse* understood.—5. **Interfuisset**; from *intersum*.

92, 3. **Discendi**; supply *facultatem*, 397, 1, (3).—4. **Audiendi**; supply *ocasio*.—7. **Platonis audiendi**, of hearing Plato; lit. of Plato to be heard. *Platonis* depends upon *studiosus*, while the gerundive *audiendi* agrees with it, 562.—9. **Quid audierim**, what I have heard.

93, 3. **Sacerdotibus creandis**; lit. *to priests to be appointed*; render, *to the appointment of priests*, 580.—**Adjeit**; from *adjicio*.—6. **Nonnulli**, some, 585, 1.

94, 1. **Ad intelligendum**; lit. *to understanding*; render, *to understand*.—**Est natus**; from *nascor*, lit. *has been born*; render, *is born*, 471, 3.—4. **Ad cognoscendas . . . leges**; lit. *to the laws to be learned*; render, *to learn*, or *study the laws*, etc.—**Lycurgi leges**. The laws of Lycurgus, the great law-giver of Sparta, were very famous in antiquity.—6. **Catilina . . . conjuravit**. This iniquitous conspiracy was formed during the consulship of the orator Cicero, 63 B. C., by whom it was fortunately discovered and defeated.

95, 1. **Nihil agendo**, by doing nothing.

96, 2. **Concessit**; from *concedo*.—3. **Defensum**; from *defendo*.—5. **Facies**; the object is *id*, the omitted antecedent of *quod*.—6. **Cognitu**; from *cognosco*.—**Oratio**; supply *jucunda est* from the preceding clause.

97, 2. **Hippias**. He had once been tyrant of Athens, but having been driven from the throne, he repaired to the Persian court and espoused the Persian cause.—**Cecidit**; from *cado*.—3. **Plinxit**; from *pingo*.—**Templo . . . Dianæ**. See note on the same, (51, 4).

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- 39** —5. *Terra mutata*; lit. *earth, or land, having been changed*; render, *change of country*, 580.—6. *Expulsus*; from *expello*.—7. *Factus*; from *facio*, *Pass. fio*.—8. *Subegit*; from *subigo*.—9. *Vincta*; from *vincio*.—10. *Regibus exactis*; lit. *the kings having been expelled*; render, *when, or after, the kings were expelled*, 431, 2, (1). This refers to the overthrow of the regal form of government at Rome by the banishment of Tarquin, 510 B. C. See below (167, 168).—
40 12. *Empta*; from *emo*.—13. *Dilapsi sunt*; from *dilabor*.
 98, 3. *Secunda*; *prosperous things*, i. e. *prosperity*.
 99, 2. *In bonis rebus*; lit. *in good things*; render, *among good things*, i. e. as *blessings*.—4. *Eripi, surripi*. *Eripio* means *to 'ar away forcibly*; *surripio*, *to take away stealthily*.

FABLES.

- 41** 100. *Praetereunti*; Dative Sing. Part. of *praeterco*, 296, 3.—*Inquit*; the object is the clause, or sentence, "*Non . . . maledixit*," 357, 1.
 101. *Orto*; from *orior*.—*Quantum boni*, lit. *how much of a good thing*; render, *how much good*, 596, 2, 3). Both adjectives are here used *substantively*, 441, 2.
42 102. *Coeplit, she* (the woman) *began*.—*Illam, that she*, i. e. the hen.—*Minores*; supply *divitias*.—*Perdidit*; from *perdo*.
 103. *Deprehensus*; from *deprehendo*.—*Mehercule*; lit. *by Hercules*; render, *indeed*, 589, 590.
 104. *Subsillit*; from *subsilio*.—*Si . . . posset*; *if perchance she might be able*, i. e. to ascertain whether she might, a dependent question, 525, 1.—*Acerbae sunt*; *they are sour*, agreeing with *uvae* understood.—*Reperitas*; from *reperio*.—*Quae*; depends upon *assèqui*.—*Quae . . . desperent*; XXIV. 2, 5).
 105. *Inhaeserat*; from *inhaereo*.—*Qui extrahat*; lit. *who may remove it*; render, *that he may remove it, or to remove it*, XXIV. 3, 2).—*Hoc, this*, i. e. the removal of the bone.—*Quum . . . postularet*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Videtur*; the subject is the clause, *quod . . . extraxisti*.—*Extraxisti*; from *extrahō*.
 106. *Propter hoc ipsum, on account of this very thing, or for this very reason*.—*Quum, though*.—*Eos*; supply *esse puniendos*.
 107. *Quum . . . sentiret*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Ut fieri solet, as is wont to happen*. *Solet* is used impersonally.—*Quibus allatis, which*

having been brought, i. e. when these were brought, 431, 2.—**Quibus**; 43 see 453.—**Atlatis**; from *afféro*, 292, 2.—**Quod**; *which*, or *this*, i. e. the breaking of the bundle of rods; it refers to the clause, *ut . . . frangèrent*.—**Imbecillis**; supply *res esset* from the preceding clause.

108. **Quomodo**, *how*, i. e. to determine *how*.—**Propositis**; from *propōno*.—**Pesse**; depends upon a verb of saying understood; *for* 44 *thus*, they said, *they would be able*, etc., 530, 1.—**Nemo repertus est**, *no one was found*, i. e. who would do it.—**Repertus est**; from *reperio*.

109. **Unus**; supply *residebat*.—**Orta**; from *orior*.—**Quum . . . desperarent**, *while all despaired*, etc., 518, II.—**Interrogat**. The two objects are *gubernatōrem*, and the clause, *utram . . . existimāret*, 374, 4.—**Submersum iri**; Fut. Pass. Infin. of *submergo*, *would be submerged*, *would go down*.—**Proram**. The full form would be: *Proram prius submersum iri existīmo*.—**Ille**; supply *dixit*, 367, 3.—**Quum . . . sim**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**Adspecturus sim**; from *adspecio*.

110. **Ille**, *she*, i. e. the tortoise.—**Se volucrem facere**, *to make her winged*, i. e. to teach her to fly.—**Arreptam**; from *arripio*, agrees with *illam*: *the eagle carried her*, *seized in his talons*=*seized her in his talons and carried her*; XX. 5; 579.—**Sustulit**; from *tollo*.—**In sublime**, *on high*.

111. **Iunxerant**; from *jungo*.—**Ovis**; supply *et* before this word. 45 **Prima**; supply *pars*.—**Quartam**; supply *partem*, the object of *arguere*.—**Habiturum**; supply *esse*, 545, 3.

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112. **Sciebam . . . mortalem**; object of *dixisse*, 357, I.—**Gemisse**; from *gigno*.—**Mortalem**; agrees with *cum* understood.

113. **Quod**, *that which*. The full form would be, *Deus est id quod*, etc.

114. **Se ipsum nosse**; supply *difficile est*.—**Nosse**; for *novisse*.

115. **Spes**; supply *communis est*, etc.—**Qui**; supply *habent*.

116. **Deus**; supply *est*, etc.

117. **In pompa**. In the sacred processions, so common at the religious festivals at Athens, the consecrated vessels of gold and silver were often displayed. 46

118. **Scire . . . nihil**. See note on "*Nescium fingit*" (40, 8).

119. **Scipio Africanus**. This is the celebrated Roman general who conquered Hannibal at Zama. See below (196) and note on "*Africanus*" (196).—**Antequam . . . precatus esset**; XXIV. 2, 1).

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- 46** 120. *Gentis Corneliae*. This was the *gens* to which Scipio belonged.—*Jussit*; from *jubeo*.—*Res gestas*, lit. *things done*, i. e. deeds, achievements. *Gestas*, participle from *gero*.
121. *Plus esse, tāt it*, i. e. the talent, *was more*.—*Quod, tāt which*; supply *id*.
122. *Se . . . habere, tāt he had thirty years*, i. e. was thirty years old.
123. *Quae conarentur*; XXIV. 2, 4).—*Quaesiverunt*; from *quaero*.
- 47** 124. *Scriptisset*; from *scribo*.—*Caep*; supply *ea*, them, i. e. arms (*arma*).
125. *Quum . . . dixisset*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Nos*; supply *sumus*.
126. *Prae . . . multitudine*, because of the multitude.
127. *Est propositum*; from *propono*.
128. *Solon*; the great law-giver of Athens.—*Cur . . . constitutisset*; XXIV. 2, 2).
129. *Sapientem*; this agrees with *rem*, and *stultam*, with *rem* understood.—*Sapientis*; supply *ea*.
130. *Quos*; *those which*; supply *eos*.
- 48** 131. *Ipsi*; refers to Cornelia.—*Traxit*; from *traho*; *detained*.—*Donec . . . redirent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Haec, these*, i. e. the children. It is attracted from *hi* to *haec*, to agree with the Pred. Noun, *ornamenta*, 445, 4.
132. *Ferunt, they report, say*. For the omission of the subject, see 460, 2.—*Oblivionis*; supply *artem*.—*Quae, those things which*; supply *ea*.
133. *Bono viro pauperi*, lit. *to a good poor man*; render, *to a good man who was poor*, 442.—*Minus probato diviti*; *to one less upright, who was rich*.—*Fillam*; *a daughter*, not *his daughter*.—*Virum*. *Vir* means *man* in the noblest sense of the word, *the true man*.—*Quae*; supply *egeat*.
134. *Achilles, Homerus*. The former is the hero of the *Iliad*, the latter, its author.—*Olympico certamine, the Olympic contest*. The Olympic Games were celebrated once in four years at Olympia in Elis, and were the most famous games in Greece. To be crowned victor at these games was a coveted honor, while the herald had but an humble office.
135. *Profectus*; from *proficiscor*.—*Quum videret*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Egrederetur*; from *egredior*.
- 49** 136. *Tyrannorum dominatione*. This refers to the oppressive rule of the *Thirty Tyrants* appointed over Athens by the Spartans. See below (228). The city was liberated from them by the heroism of Thrasybulus.—*Quantas gratias, tantas=tantas gratias, quantas*.

137. **Proposuit**; from *propōno*.—**Qui invenisset**, *who should discover*. The Pluperfect is explained by the fact that the discovery must *precede* the giving of the reward.

138. **Id**, *that*, i. e. what he intended to do.

139. **Is**, *he*, i. e. the friend.—**Per . . . indignationem**, *with (lit. through) the greatest indignation*.—**Quid mihi tua**; supply *opus est amicitia* from the preceding question. *Tua* agrees with *amicitia* to be thus supplied.

140. **Philippo**. This is Philip, king of Macedonia.

141. **Titus amor . . . humani**. Titus was the most beloved of the Roman Emperors.—**Quod nihil praestitisset**, *that he had rendered no service*. The Subjunctive implies that this fact was the reason which the writer would give *on the authority of Titus* for the exclamation, *Amici . . . perdidit*. See 520, II.—**Praestitisset**; from *praesto*.—**Edidit**; from *edo*.

142. **Cecidisse**; from *cado*.—**Cognovit**; from *cognosco*.—**Coronam**. Crowns, or wreaths, were often worn by the ancient Romans on sacred and festive occasions.—**Deposuit**; from *depōno*.—**Voluptatem**; depends upon *sentire*.

143. **In lud. Ol. Victores**. See note on "*Olympico certamine*" (134).—**Affectus est**; from *afficio*.—**Stadio**, *race-course*. Races formed a prominent feature in the Olympic contests.

144. **Progressus**; from *progredior*.—**Fabulas**, *fables*; here *tragedies*.—**Ut . . . doceret**. This implies that he aimed to *instruct*, rather than to *please* the people.

145. **Praesidibus**, *the presidents, or governors*, i. e. of the provinces. **Praesidibus** depends upon *rescriptis*.—**Onerandas**; supply *esse*.

146. **Vicem eorum**, *their fate*.—**Hectorem**, *Hector*, the most famous Trojan warrior.—**Effluerant**; this agrees with *anni*.—**Plus quam mille**, *more than a thousand years*. *Plus*, when thus introduced, has no effect upon the construction; otherwise we might expect the verb *effluerant* to be put in the singular. See 417, 3.

147. **Quaesisset**; from *quaero*.—**Idem**, *the same thing*, i. e. the same question.—**Petivit**, *he*, i. e. Simonides, *asked*. *Duplicaret* below has the same subject.—**Quanto diutius—tanto obscurior**, *the longer—the more obscure*. *Quanto—tanto*, lit. *by as much as—by so much*, is often best rendered before comparatives, *the—the*, XXVI. 5.

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52 148. *In Italiam*. What construction would be used with the name of a town? 379.—*Janiculum*: a hill on the west side of the Tiber, not one of the *seven* hills of Rome, though included within the wall built by Aurelian in the third century.

149. *Troja . . . eversa est*. This refers to the famous Trojan war, said to have taken place in the twelfth century B. C.—*Eversa est*; from *everto*.—*Hinc, hence*, i. e. from Troy.—*Pepercerat*; from *parco*.—*El benigne recepto . . . dedit*, lit. *gave to him kindly received*: render, *received him kindly and gave*, 579.—*Lavinium*; a town in Latium a few miles south of Rome.

53 150. *Monte Albano*. Mount Albanus is about 16 miles southeast of Rome.—*Eum, him*, i. e. Ascanius.—*Genitus erat*; from *gigno*.—*Ejus*. For whom does this pronoun stand?

151. *Minor natu*; lit. *smaller in respect to birth, or age*: render, *younger*.—*Bona*, lit. *good things=goods, property*.

152. *Vestalem virginem*. The *Vestal Virgins* were the priestesses of the goddess Vesta: they ministered in her temple, and, by turns, watched the perpetual fire upon her altars night and day. They were bound by an oath of chastity, whose violation was punished by death.—*Viro*; indirect object after *nubere*, to marry=*to veil one's self for*, in allusion to the custom of the bride's wearing the veil at the marriage ceremony.—*Peperit*; from *pario*.—*Hec, this*, i. e. the fact spoken of in the preceding sentence.—*Quum . . . comperisset*. XXIV. 2, 1).—*Comperisset*; from *comperio*.

153. *Effuderat*; from *effundo*.—*Quum . . . essent positi*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Essent positi*; from *pono*.—*Sicco*; supply *loco*.

54 154. *Sic, thus*, i. e. as explained above.—*Transegerunt*; from *transigo*.—*Quum adolevisset . . . comperissent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Adolevisset*; from *adolesco*.—*Quis*; subject of *fuisse* understood.—*Quae . . . fulisset*; XXIV. 2, 2).—*Aventino*; one of the seven hills of Rome. According to the best authority, Romulus founded his city not on the *Aventine* as here stated, but on the *Palatine*, which stands a little to the north of it.—*Quum . . . circumdaretur*, XXIV. 2, 1).

155. *Asylum*. This was a place of refuge where exiles and even criminals might obtain shelter and protection.—*Quum . . . venissent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Inter ipsos ludes, in the midst of the very games*.

156. *Quum . . . appropinquarent*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*In Tarpelam* 54
. . . inciderunt. They fell in with, or met *Tarpeia*, etc.—*Annules*
. . . armillas. Rings and bracelets were often awarded to soldiers
 who had distinguished themselves in battle.

157. *Tarpelum.* This was one of the seven hills of Rome: it was 55
 also called *Capitolinus*. The Capitol was built upon it.—*Forum*
Romanum. This was an open space in the form of an irregular quad-
 rangle between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills. In this were held
 the great public meetings of the Roman people.—*In media caede, in*
the midst of the slaughter, 441, 6.—*Raptæ*; supply *mulieres*.—
Hinc . . . hinc, on the one side . . . on the other.—*Fœdus lecit, made*
a compact. *Ico*, lit. to strike, has reference to striking and slaying the
 victim in ratification of treaties, compacts, etc.—*In urbem recepit*,
 lit. received into the city: the meaning is, he received them into full citi-
 zenship.

158. *Descripsit*; from *describo*.—*Quum . . . tum, not only*
. . . but also.—*Quum . . . lustraret*; XXIV. 2, 1). *Lustraret*,
 reviewed, lit. purified, as there were certain ceremonies appointed for
 the review of a Roman army.—*Ortam*; from *orior*.—*Interfectum*;
 from *interficio*. Supply *esse*.

159. *Interregnum.* This was the interval between the death of
 one king and the accession of his successor to the throne. In this in-
 stance the government was administered by the senate.—*Elapso*;
 from *elabor*.—*Natus*; from *nascor*.—*Gessit*; from *gero*.—*Ege-*
riæ monita . . . dicebat. This was the device of Numa to give sanc-
 tity to his institutions, as Egeria was a goddess.—*Morbo decessit*, lit.
died from disease, i. e. died a natural death.

160. *Succesit*; from *succedo*.—*Praestiterat*; from *praesto*.— 56
Horatiorum et Curiatorum. After the necessary preparations for hos-
 tilities had been made both by the Albans and the Romans, and the
 two armies were already drawn up face to face, it was agreed to decide
 the question of supremacy by a combat between the three brothers, the
 Horatii, on the part of the Romans, and the three Curiatii, also broth-
 ers, on the part of the Albans. The Curiatii were all slain; one of
 the Horatii survived; his victory therefore decided the question in
 favor of Rome. See *Schmitz's Hist. Rome*.—*Perfidiam Metil Suffetii.*
Metius Suffetius, dictator of the Albans, having been summoned by the
 Romans to aid them against the Veientes, drew off his forces at the
 very moment of battle, and awaited the issue of the engagement. For
 this perfidy he was put to death, and Alba was razed to the ground.
 See *Schmitz's Hist. Rome*.—*Annis.* What is the common construc-
 tion for duration of time? 378.

161. *Nova ei moenia circumdedit.* The same thought may be ex-

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56 pressed thus: *Novis eam moenibus circumdedit*; in which *eam* is the direct object, and *moenibus*, the ablative of means. 384, II. 1.—**Morbo oblit.** Compare *morbo decessit* (159).

162. **Qui . . . Tarquinis accepti.** He was called *Tarquinius* from the city *Tarquinii* in Etruria, where he lived many years.

57 163. **Minorum gentium**, supply *patres*, or *senatores*.—**Nec paucos**, lit. *nor a few*; render, *and not a few*.—**Ademptes**, from *adimo*.—**Triumphans**, *triumphing*=*in triumph*. The honor of entering Rome with an imposing triumphal procession was, in later times, often awarded to victorious generals.—**Capitolium**. The term Capitol was sometimes applied to the temple of Jupiter, and sometimes to the whole Capitoline Hill, including both the temple and the citadel.—**Per Aulios**. What is the usual construction for the agent after passive verbs? 414, 5.

164. **Genitus**; from *gigno*.—**Adolevisset**; from *adolesco*.

165. **Tanaquil . . . dicens, regem . . . obediret**. This was the device which Tanaquil, the widow of the murdered Tarquin, employed to place her son-in-law, Servius Tullius, upon the throne. Her success was complete.—**Dicens**. What is the direct object of this transitive participle? 550.—**Convalesset**; from *convalesco*.—**Montes tres**. The *Viminal*, *Esquiline*, and *Coelian* Hills are undoubtedly meant, though the *Coelian* was probably added under the reign of Ancus Marcius. The other four of the seven hills, the *Palatine*, *Capitoline*, *Quirinal*, and *Aventine*, were already occupied.—**Censum**. The *census* was taken every five years for the purpose of ascertaining the number of citizens, the amount of property, etc.—**In agris**, *in the fields*, i. e. in the country, or territory about Rome.

166. **Interfectus est**; from *interficio*.—**Quum . . . rediret**; XXIV. 2, 1).

167. **Cognomen . . . meruit**; he was called *Superbus*, because his character deserved the title.—**Meritis**; observe the difference of meaning between the singular and the plural, 132.

58 168. **In exitium**, lit. *into the destruction*; render, *for the destruction*. What cases does *in* admit, and with what significations? 435, 1. *Ei*, *against him*, indirect object.

169. **Consules**. The consuls were joint presidents of the Roman Commonwealth, with all the power and most of the insignia of office which the kings had assumed.—**Annum**, *for one year*.—**Placuerat**, lit. *it had pleased, seemed good*; render, *it had been determined*.—**Tarquiniolorum familia**. Collatinus belonged to this family. He was accordingly deprived of his office and went into exile.—**In ejus locum**, lit. *into his place*: here, by a difference of idiom, it must be rendered, *in his place*.

170. *Sese invicem*, lit. *themselves in turn*; render, *each other*.—**Luxerunt**; from *lugeo*.—**Quinque consules**. One consul had been deprived of his office during the year, one had been slain in battle, and another had died.

171. **Horatius esset**. This achievement of Horatius Cocles, and that of Mucius Scaevola, mentioned below (172), became famous in the annals of Rome. They have been celebrated in prose and verse. See Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*.—**Donec . . . ruptus esset**, XXIV. 2, 1).—**Ad suos**, to his friends, companions.

172. **Castra**; observe difference of meaning between the singular and the plural. 132.—**Scribam pro rege**. He mistook the secretary for the king.—**Terreret**, endeavored to terrify. 469, 1.—**Donec . . . consumpta esset**. XXIV. 2, 1).—**Consenuit**; from *consenesco*. 60

173. **Exactos**; from *exigo*.—**Questus**; from *quoror*.—**Quod exhauretur**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**Secessit**; from *secedo*.—**Patres**, senators, see above (158).—**Qui . . . conciliaret**; XXIV. 3, 2).—**Tribuni plebis**. The tribunes were at first two in number, then five, and finally ten. Their persons were sacred and they were clothed with great power. They might at any time, by their power of *veto*, arrest the action of the magistrates, or even of the senate.

174. **Milliarium urbis**, lit. *milestone of the city*; render, *milestone from the city*. The Roman roads were furnished with milestones marking the distance from the city.

175. **Duce Fabio consule**, lit. *Fabius the consul (being) leader*; 61 render, *under the command of Fabius the consul*.—**Quum viderent**, XXIV. 2, 1).—**Pellexissent**; from *pellicio*.—**Exorto**; from *exorior*.—**Perierunt**; from *pereo*.—**Potuerat**; from *possum*.—**Prudenti cunctatione**, by prudent delay. Fabius, in the second Punic war, deliberately adopted the policy of weakening Hannibal by delay, i. e. by not allowing him an engagement. His policy was entirely successful.

176. **In eo erant**, at *emerent*, they were in this, i. e. in such a condition, that they would purchase; the meaning is, they were on the point of purchasing.

177. **Magnitudine**. What other case might have been used? 396, IV. —**Provocavit**, challenged.—**Hinc**, hence, i. e. from the fact of taking 62 the *torquis* and adorning himself with it. *Torquati* is derived from *torquis*.

178. **Cum honore dictatoris**, with the rank of dictator. The dictator was appointed only in times of great danger, and was invested with almost unlimited power for a period of six months.—**Magistro equitum**. This is the title of an officer always appointed in connection with the dictator, or by him.—**Occasionem nactus**, taking advantage of a fa-

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62 *vorabile opportunity.*—*Naetus*; from *nanciscor*.—*Capitis*, lit. of the head; render, to death.

179. *Post, afterwards.*—*Quid . . . putaret*; XXIV. 2, 2).—

63 *Respondit.* What is the direct object? 550.—*Dimittendos*; supply *esse*.—*Sub jugum.* The yoke was thus used as the symbol of submission and servitude; it consisted of a spear supported horizontally by two others placed in an upright position.

180. *Quia . . . fecissent.* If this reason had been given on the authority of the narrator, the indicative would have been used. The subjunctive implies that this was the reason then alleged for waging the war. See 520, II.—*Primum . . . transmarino hoste.* Their previous wars had been waged with various nations in Italy and Gaul.—*Quum . . . cepisset*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Quaecunque . . . agerentur*; XXIV. 2, 3).

181. *Auxillo elephantorum.* The Romans had never before met elephants in battle, and indeed were unacquainted with the animal. The battle was fought in Lucania; accordingly the Romans called the elephants Lucanian oxen, *boves Lucae*.—*Per noctem, during the night.*—*Adversis vulneribus, with wounds in front:* it was a disgrace to receive a wound in the back.—*Etiā mortuos, even in death.*—*Ego . . . subigerem*; in apposition with *voce*.

182. *Perrexit*; from *pergo*.—*Octavo decimo.* What other form of this numeral is common? 174.—*De captivis redimendis*; lit. concerning captives to be ransomed: the meaning is, to treat concerning the ransoming of captives.—*Fabricium.* Fabricius was celebrated for his integrity. See note on "*Fabricius*" above (49, 6).—*Ut . . . promitteret*; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Contemptus est*; from *contemno*.

183. *Quum . . . teneretur*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Qui . . . preteret*, lit. who should seek: render, that he might ask, or to ask; XXIV. 3, 2).—*Ut Pyrrhus . . . obtineret.* This clause expresses the condition on which Cineas was to ask peace, and may accordingly be regarded as in apposition with *conditio*. 495, 3.—*Ex Italia.* What construction would be used, if the name of a town should be substituted here? 421, II.—*Rediisset*; from *redeo*, 295, 3.—*Pyrrho*; indirect object of *respondit*; the direct object is the clause, *se regum patrium vidisse*. 550.—*Qualis . . . visa esset.* XXIV. 2, 2).

184. *Altero, second.*—*Interfecti*; supply *sunt*.—*Vinctum*; from *vinctio*, bound, or in chains.—"*Ille . . . ab honestate . . . potest.*" This entire sentence, as a direct quotation, is the object of *dixisse*, 357, I.—*Ille est Fabricius qui.* *Fabricius is that one who*, i. e. the man, who.—*Honestate*; supply *averti potest*.—*A Tarento.* What is the common construction? 423, I.; 423, 1.—*Recessit*; from *recido*.

65 185. *Post urbem conditam*, lit. after the city built; render, after the

building of the city, 580. Rome, the city here spoken of, is said to have been founded 753 B. C.—**Primum . . . dimicaverunt**. This was the first naval engagement of the Romans. Their previous wars had been waged only on land.—**Duillio . . . consulibus**. The date of an event was generally denoted by the names of the two *consuls* for that year; *in the consulship of Duillius and Asina*, lit. *Duillius, Asina, consuls*, or *being consuls*. These names are thus put in the *Ablative Absolute*, generally without the connective *et*.—**Mersit**; from *mergo*.

186. **Paucis . . . Interjectis**, lit. *a few years having been thrown between*; render, *after a few years had intervened*, or *after an interval of a few years*, 431, 2.—**Est translatum**; from *transféro*.—**Sexaginta quattuor**. May *quattuor* stand before *sexaginta*? If so, would *et* be expressed, or omitted? 174, foot-note.—**Viginti duas**; supply *naves*.—**Amiserunt**; from *amitto*.—**Quam . . . venissent**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**In fidem acceperunt**, *received under their protection*, though as subject states.—**Captus**; supply *est* from next clause. See also XXVI. 4.—**Conjectus est**; from *conjicio*.

187. **Favit**. How is the Perfect of this verb formed? 270. How is the Perfect regularly formed in the second conjugation? 213, II.—**Quam victi essent**; XXIV. 2, 1).—**Ut . . . proficisceretur . . . et impetraret**. Verbs of *asking* take two Accusatives, or Objects: these clauses may accordingly be treated as one of the objects of *rogaverunt*, while at the same time they express the *purpose* of the request. 492, 2; 374, 4.—**Dixit**. Give the direct object of this verb, 550.—**Desisse**; from *desino*.—**Illa die**. What is the usual gender of *dies*? 121.—**Illos**, *that they*, i. e. the Carthaginians.—**Illos . . . habere**. This infinitive-clause does not strictly depend upon *suasit*, but upon a verb, or participle, signifying *to say*, involved in it. 530, 1.—**Fractos**; from *frango*.—**Tanti non esse**, *that it was not of so much importance* = *worth the while*.

188. **Punic**, *Punic*, i. e. Carthaginian. The word is derived from *Poeni*.—**Captæ, demersæ, captæ**; supply *sunt* from *occisa sunt*.—**Demersæ**; from *demergo*.—**Citra Iberum**, *on this side of the Ebro*, i. e. on the side toward Rome, the northern side.—**Decesserunt**; from *decido*.

189. **Novem annos natum**, lit. *having been born nine years*: render, *when he was nine years old*; XX. 3.—**Hic . . . ætatis**, *he living, or passing the twentieth year of his age*; render, *he when in his twentieth year*; XX. 3.—**Qui quum**, *when he*, i. e. Hannibal, 453.—**Miserunt**. The object is *legatos* understood, though it is scarcely necessary to supply it in translating.—**Socios**, *the allies*, meaning the citizens of Saguntum.—**Reddita**; supply *sunt*.

190. **Fratre . . . relicto**. Hannibal left his brother in Spain to

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- 67** take care of that province in his absence.—*Translit*; from *transco* 295, 3.—*Traditur*, *he*, i. e. Hannibal, is said.—*Se conjunxerunt*. Why is *se* here used, rather than *eos* or *illos*? 449, I.—*Dediderunt*, **68** from *dedo*.—*Progressus*; from *progredior*.—*Interemptus*; from *interimo*; supply *est*.

191. *Quingentesimo duodequadragesimo*. For combination of numerals, see 174.—*Intellectum erat*; from *intelligo*. The infinitive clause, *Hannibālem . . . posse*, is the subject.—*Mora*. The Roman general, Fabius, had adopted with great success the policy of weakening Hannibal by *delay*, i. e. by not allowing him an engagement. See above (175).—*Victi, capti, occisi*; supply *sunt* with each participle.—*Perierunt*; from *pereo*.—*Quod*. This relative does not relate to any particular word as its antecedent, but to the leading proposition, or the fact mentioned in it; the relative is accordingly neuter, as clauses used substantively uniformly take that gender, 42, III. 2.—*Factum*; supply *erat*.

192. *Obtulit*; from *offero*. Here *obtūlit* takes *Romānis* as its *indirect* object, while the *direct* object appears in the form of a clause, viz. *ut captivos redimērent*. This is plainly the *offer* made to the Romans; but this clause also states the *purpose* of the offer, viz. *that they might ransom the prisoners*. Hence the subjunctive *redimērent*. 492.—*Qui . . . potuissent, who had been able*; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Armati*. The senate regarded it as a disgrace, that any should be captured so long as they had arms to defend themselves.—*Aureorum annulorum*. See note on the same (67, 6).—*Hos omnes*. Observe position at the beginning of the sentence to mark emphasis. 594, I.—*Detraxerat*; from *detrāho*. How is the Perfect formed? 258, I. 1.—*Hasdrubal . . . exercitu*. See above (190, line 1).—*Remanserat*; from *remaneo*.—*Duobus Scipionibus*. These were Cnaeus Cornelius Scipio and Publius Cornelius Scipio, the latter the father of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, who defeated Hannibal at Zama. See below (196).

193. *Res prospere gesta est, a successful battle was fought*. In a military sense, *rem gero* frequently has this meaning.—*Magnum hujus* **69** *insulae partem*. For arrangement of words, see 598, 3.—*Inde*, *thence*, i. e. from Syracuse.—*In Macedonia*. What construction would have been used, if this had been the name of a *town* instead of that of a country? 421, II.—*In deditionem accepit*, lit. *received into surrender*; the meaning is, *accepted the terms of a surrender*.—*Progressus est*; from *regredior*.

194. *Duo Scipiones*. See *duobus Scipionibus* (192) and note on the same. They were both slain in battle within a month of each other, in the year 212 B. C.—*Hic, puer duodeviginti annorum, he when a boy eighteen years of age*, 363, 3.—*Post cladem Cannensem, after the*

defeat at Cannae (191).—*Viginti quattuor natus*, lit. *having been born twenty-four years*; render, *when twenty-four years of age*. 69

—*Carthaginem Novam*, *New Carthage*, a city in Spain, founded soon after the first Punic war by Hasdrubal, brother-in-law of Hannibal. It was named after Carthage in Africa; its present name is *Carthagera*.

—*Parentibus*, *to their parents*.—*Transferant*; from *transeo*.

195. *Creatus*; supply *est*.—*Millibus . . . militibus*. When is *millia* followed by the Genitive and when by its own case? 178.—*Qua re audita*, lit. *which thing having been heard*; render, *having heard this, or on hearing this*, 431, 2, 3).

196. *Plus semel*=*plus quam semel*, *more than once*.—*Ad Zama*, 70
near Zama.—*Peritissimi duces*, Hannibal and Scipio are meant.—*Scipio victor recedit*, lit. *withdrew victor*; render, *left the field as victor*, or simply *was victorious*.—*Ingenti gloria triumphavit*. Compare *cum ingenti gloria . . . regressus est* (193).—*Africanus*. This title was conferred upon Scipio in commemoration of his victories in *Africa*. See also *nomen Africani junioris* (200).

197. *Finito Punico bello*. Which Punic war is meant? (185 and 189).—*Macedonicum*; supply *bellum*.—*Contra Philippum*. This limits *bellum* understood, *the war against Philip*, 352, II.—*Regem*. Philip was king of Macedonia.

198. *Rebellavit*, *rebelled*, i. e. renewed the war against Rome.—*Rex*. What king?—*Dederet, dediderunt*; from *dedo*.—*Remorum ordines, banks of oars*. These were arranged, one above another, so that the oars belonging to the highest *ordo*, or *bank*, were much longer than those belonging to the lowest. War-vessels generally had three banks, and were accordingly called *triremes* (*tres, remi*), but it was no uncommon thing to see vessels with four or five banks, and some are said to have had thirty or forty.—*Ante currum*, *before the chariot*, 71
i. e. of the conqueror. In the triumphal procession, the captives and spoils preceded the chariot of the victor, while the victorious army followed it.

199. *Susceptum est*; from *assucipio*.—*Ibi, there*, i. e. in Africa.—*Per Scipionem*. What is the common construction for the *Agent* of passive verbs? 414, 5.—*Tribunus*, *tribune*, an officer in the army commanding a part of a legion. The number of tribunes to each legion was at first three or four, afterward six.—*Nepotem*, *grandson*, but only by adoption. He was the son of Aemilius Paulus, the celebrated general, who conquered Macedonia. See above (198).

200. *Quum . . . esset . . . nomen*, *when now the name of Scipio was* (or, *had become*) *great*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Missus*; supply *est*.—*Acerime defensam*, lit. *most valiantly defended*; render, *though* (it was) *most valiantly defended*.—*Facta*; supply *est*.—*Plurima*, *very many*

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71 *things*, referring especially to the works of art, statues and votive offerings, which the Carthaginians had taken from the temples of the conquered cities in Sicily.

72 201. **Exortum est**; from *exorior*.—**Civitate**. Logically this is in apposition with *Numantia* implied in *Numantinis*.—**Victus**; supply *est*.—**Pacem infamem**. The terms were that Numantia should remain free and independent.—**Tradi**; depends upon *jussit* in the line above.—**Militem**; lit. *soldier*, the individual representing the class; render, *soldiery*.—**Correxit**; from *corrigo*.—**Partim—partim**; lit. *partly—partly*; render, *either—or*. These words may, however, be often best rendered by *some—others*, followed by *of*. Thus, *he captured some of the many cities of Spain and accepted others*, etc.—**In deditionem accepit**. See note on the same (193).

202. **Anno urbis conditae . . . sexto**, in the six hundred and sixty-sixth year from, or after (lit. *of*) the founding of the city. *Urbis conditae* is here equivalent to *post urbem conditam* (185), or *ab urbe condita* (207).—**Romae**. What case would have been used, if this had been a noun of the third declension? 421, II.—**Mithridaticum**; supply *bellum*.—**Marius, Sullae**. These generals were the leaders of rival political parties. Marius was supported by the common people and Sulla by the nobles.—**Adversus Mithridatem**. This limits *bellum*, 398, 4.—**Quam . . . decretum esset**; the meaning is: *when the management of the war had been entrusted to him by a decree of the Senate*. The Subjunctive is here rendered according to XXIV. 2, 1).—**Decretum esset**; from *decerno*.—**Ei**, i. e. *Sullae*.—**Quam—tum**. Usual meaning, *not only—but also*; *both—and*, etc.; render here *either—or*.—**Compositis**; from *compōno*.—**Profectus est**; from *proficiscor*.—**Asia, quam invaserat**. Not all Asia, but that portion of it which he had invaded, referring especially to those portions of Asia Minor west of his own dominions.

203. **In Graecia et Asia**. Mithridates, emboldened by his success in Asia Minor, had sent an army into Greece. Athens and Thebes were at this time in his possession.—**Fugatus fuerat**. Marius had been for some time in concealment.—**Unus ex**, *one of*; lit. *one from*.—**Ingressi**; from *ingredior*.—**Multos proscripserunt**, *proscribed many*. In the civil wars, Sulla caused lists of the names of those persons whom he wished to have killed to be exposed to public inspection. Those whose names were on these lists were outlawed or proscribed, and any one might slay them and claim a reward; their property was confiscated, and their descendants were excluded from all offices of honor and trust. See *Smith's Dict. of G. and R. Antiquities*; also *Schnitz's Hist. of Rome*.—**Compulerunt**; from *compello*.—**Sanguine**. Gender? **Civium**. Genitive plural, how formed? 65, 3, 1).

—**De**, lit. *concerning*; render in this instance, *over*.—**Italicum**, 73
civile; supply *bellum*.—**Sociale dictum est**; this is the predicate of
the relative clause.—**Viros consulares**, *men who had been consuls*, i. e.
men of consular rank or dignity=*ex-consuls*. The consuls, it will be
remembered, were two in number, were elected for one year, and had
all the powers of king. See note on "*Consules*" (169).—**Praetorios**,
those who had been praetors. When the office of praetor was first insti-
tuted, only one was appointed, who was to act as a kind of third consul
with the leading part in the administration of justice; about a century
later a second was added, called *praetor peregrinus*, to administer jus-
tice among foreigners and strangers resident at Rome. The number of
praetors was increased from time to time, until at the beginning of the
civil wars of Sulla and Marius, it was six; and in the dictatorship of
Sulla it was raised to eight. See *Smith's Dict. of G. and R. Antiqui-*
ties, and *Schmitz's Hist. Rome*.—**Aedilitios**, *those who had been aediles*.
The *aediles* (from *aedes*) were Roman magistrates who had charge of
the public buildings, highways, etc., and acted as city police. They
were at first two in number, afterwards more. See *Smith's Dict.*—
Senatores. The Roman senate (from *senex*) was regarded as a body of
elders or fathers (*patres*). The number was at first 100 (see 158), then
200 (see 163), and finally 300, which continued to be the number until
the time of the civil wars between Sulla and Marius. The number was
then increased to 500 or 600 by the election of a large body of Roman
knights. See *Smith's Dict.*

204. **Commotum est**; from *commoveo*.—**Gladiatores**. Gladiators
were men who fought for the amusement of the Roman people. They
consisted mostly of prisoners, slaves, and malefactors; they were
trained in the skilful use of weapons at schools established for the pur-
pose (*ludo gladiatorio*).—**Capuae**, at *Capua*.—**Hannibal**; subject 74
of *movit* understood.—**Contraxerunt**; from *contrahō*: explain for-
mation of the Perfect; 258, I. 1.—**Vicerunt**; from *vinco*.—**Pro-**
consule. The *proconsul*, as the name implies, was one who acted with
the power of a consul. Those who had been consuls (*virī consulāres*)
were often allowed to assume the government of provinces, and to ex-
ercise in these provinces all the powers of a consul; they were then
called *proconsuls*.—**Itallae**. Is this genitive *objective*, or *subjective*?
396, II.

205. **Per illa tempora**. How could *tempora* be governed without
the preposition? 378. *Per* makes the idea of duration more promi-
nent, *throughout those times*.—**Maria**. What is the ending of the
stem? 63.—**Id bellum**, *this war*, i. e. that against the pirates.—**De-**
cretum est; from *decerno*. For the meaning see note on "*Quum . . .*
decretum esset" (202).—**Menses**; give gender, 107, 2.—**Contra**

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74 *regem*. This limits *bellum*.—*Quo suscepto*, lit. *which having been undertaken*; render, *having undertaken this*; 431, 2, (3).—*Tantum*, only.—*Coactus*; from *cogo*.—*Hausit*; from *haurio*.—*Hunc vitae finem*. For the order of these words, see 598, 3, and for their position at the beginning of the sentence, see 594, I.

206. *Ille se ei*. What nouns are represented by these pronouns?
75 —*Deditit*; from *dedo*.—*Grandi pecunia*, a large sum of money, according to Plutarch, 6,000 talents, more than \$6,000,000.—*Selenium libertate donavit*. What two constructions occur? 384, 1.—*Quia . . . tulerat*; *quod . . . recepisset*. These are both causal clauses. The first, with the *Indicative*, states the reason as a *fact*, while the second, with the *Subjunctive*, implies that the reason was assigned by Pompey. 520.—*Oecsis*; from *occido*.—*His gestis*, lit. *by means of these things done*, i. e. *by these achievements*, Abl. of Means, 414, 4.—*Antiquissimo bello*. This war continued nearly thirty years.—*Ante triumphantis currum*, lit. *before the chariot of (him) triumphing*; render, *before his chariot, as he triumphed*, referring to the triumphal procession.—*Five Mithridatis*. They were five in number.—*Infinium pondus*. According to Plutarch, this amounted to 20,000 talents, more than \$20,000,000.—*Orbem terrarum*, strictly *the world*, but sometimes used by the Romans with special reference to the *Roman Empire*.

207. *Cicerone et Antonio consulibus*, lit. *Cicero and Antony (being) consuls*: render, *when Cicero and Antony were consuls*, or, *in the consulship of Cicero*, etc.—*Deprehensi*; from *deprehendo*. Supply *sunt* from the next clause.

208. *Quum . . . decreta esset*, *when Gaul had been assigned to him by decree*, i. e. as a military province; XXIV, 2, 1).—*Vincendo processit*, *proceeded by conquering*, i. e. *advanced victoriously*.—*Oceanum Britannicum*, *British Ocean*, i. e. the English Channel.—*Omni Galliam quae*, etc. Not all Gaul, but that portion which is bounded as described.—*Ne nomen quidem*, *not even the name*; 602, III. 2.—*Cognitum*; from *cognosco*.

209. *Absens*. It was unlawful for a general, while in command of an army, to offer himself as a candidate for the consulship, and indeed for any one to do so while absent from Rome. Caesar was both absent from Rome and in command of an army.—*Quem quum . . . deferrent, contradictum est*, etc., *when many would confer this*, etc., *opposition (or, objection) was made*.—*Dimissis*; from *dimitto*.—*Transiit*; from *transeo*.—*Dictatorem*. See note on "*Dictatoris*" (178).

210. *Inde*, *thence*, i. e. from Rome.—*Hispanias*, *Spain*. The plural is often used, as the country was divided into two parts, viz. *ulterior*, on this side of the Ebro, i. e. on the side toward Rome, and

ulterior, beyond the Ebro.—*Nec . . . superari*. This entire clause is the object of *dixit*. 550.—*Nec, and not*, 587, I. 2.—*Vincere*. This is the object of *scire*; Caesar said that Pompey did not know (what?) *to conquer, or how to conquer*.—*Ingentibus . . . commissis*, with great forces engaged on both sides.—*Pugnatum est*, the battle was fought.—*Direpta sunt*; from *diripio*.—*A rege Aegypti*. This king was the last of the Ptolemies and the brother of Cleopatra.—*Oecidit*; slew, though not with his own hands. He employed men to do it.—*Generi*. Pompey had married Julia, the daughter of Caesar; while she lived, she was, of course, a strong bond of union between the two, but she had died six years before the battle of Pharsalia.

211. *Qua de causa, for which cause*. For the order of words, see 602, II. 1.—*Pompelinarum . . . reliquias*, the remnant of Pompey's party.—*Insolentius agere*. He allowed himself to be proclaimed consul for ten years, imperator and dictator for life. This was a virtual overthrow of the Roman Republic.—*Conjuratum est*; a conspiracy was formed.—*Sexaginta vel amplius, sixty or more*.—*Inter conjuratos*; lit. among the having conspired, i. e. among the conspirators.—*Bruti duo*; viz. Marcus and Decimus.—*Illius Bruti*. See above (169).—*Regibus expulsis*, lit. the kings having been banished; render, after the banishment of the kings.—*Quum . . . venisset*; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Confessus est*; from *confodio*.

212. *Interfecto*; from *interficio*.—*A Caesaris partibus stabat*, favored the party of Caesar (stood by the party, etc.).—*Magister equitum*. See note on "*Magistro equitum*" (178).—*Susceptus est*; from *suscipio*.—*Octavianus*. He was the son of Octavius, but was adopted by Julius Caesar, with the name *Octavianus Caesar*.—*Patris sui*, i. e. his father by adoption, *Julius Caesar*.—*Extorsit*; from *extorqueo*.—*Ut . . . daretur*. This clause expresses both the direct object of *extorsit* and the purpose of the action: *Caesar extorted (what?) that the consulship should be given, and (for what purpose?) in order that it might be given*. See 492, I.—*Viginti annorum*. The age required by law was forty-three.—*Junctus*; from *jungo*.—*Proscripsit*. See note on "*Proscripsērunt*" (203).—*Per hos*. By whom?

213. *Profecti*. This is in the plural to agree with *Octavianus et Antonius*.—*Secundo*; supply *proelio*.—*Infinitam nobilitatem, quae*, lit. the infinite nobility, which; render, the countless nobles, who.—*Victam interfecerunt*, lit. they slew (them) being conquered; render, they conquered and slew. See 579.—*Hispanias*. See note on this word (210).—*Gallias*. The plural is used because the Romans divided the country into two parts, viz. *Gallia ulterior* or *Transalpina*, or Gaul beyond the Alps; and *Gallia citerior* or *Cisalpina*, or Gaul on this side of the Alps; i. e. on the side toward Rome.

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- 79** 214. *Repudiata sorore.* Antony had married Octavia, the sister of Octavianus.—*Uxorem duxit*, married, lit. lead as wife. The language is explained by the fact that the bride was usually conducted to her new home by her husband and friends. See note on "*Nubere*" (152).—*Qui locus.* The relative here has only the force of an adjective.—*Desperatis rebus*, lit. things having been despaired of; render, as his cause was desperate (or hopeless).—*Interemit*; from *interimo*.—*Ex eo inde tempore*, from this time, or from this time forth. *Inde* need not be translated.—*Ante*; Adverb, before, or previously.

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- 80** 215. *Pugnae . . . facerent*, did not give him an opportunity of coming to an engagement. XXIV. 2, 1).—*Ponte Istrī*, the bridge over the Ister, i. e. the Danube; lit. the bridge of the Ister.—*Quum redisset*; XXIV. 2, 1); 518, II.—*Elque.* *Ei* refers to the fleet.
216. *Præfecti regil*, the royal commanders, i. e. Datis and Artaphernes.—*Appulsa*; from *appello*.—*In Campum Marathona*, into the plain of Marathon. For ending *a*, see 68, 1).—*Ab oppide*, from the city, i. e. from Athens.—*Circiter . . . decem.* The distance by any suitable road was somewhat greater than this.—*Ea*, this, i. e. this state; supply *civitas*.—*Decem . . . completa sunt*, the number of ten thousand armed men was completed, or filled up. Thus there were 9000 Athenians and 1000 Plataeans.—*Sub montis radicebus*, at the base of the mountain.—*Commiserunt*; from *committo*.—*Suis*, for his men, 441, 1).—*Tanto plus*, so much more.
217. *Quum Darius decessisset*, when Darius had died; XXIV. 2, 1).—*Decessisset*; from *decēdo*.—*In ipso apparatu*, in the midst of his very preparations, i. e. while actually engaged in preparing for a second invasion.—*Hujus classis*, the fleet of this one, i. e. Xerxes; render *his fleet*.—*Navium longarum*, ships of war, called *longae*, because they were built much longer than the ships of burden (*onerarium*).—*Navium . . . fuit*, was of . . . ships, i. e. consisted of, etc.—*De adventu*. This is an attributive modifier of *fama*,—the report of his approach.—*Peti*, to be aimed at.—*Miserunt Delphos*, they sent to Delphi; object omitted, sent messengers. The Delphic oracle was the most famous in Greece.—*De rebus suis*, lit. concerning their things, i. e. for their safety.—*Id . . . valeret*, what this answer meant.—*Ut . . . conferrent*. This clause is the predicate after *esse*,
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as it states what the design was.—**Eum—lignum**, for that that wooden wall was meant, etc., i. e. that that was the wooden wall meant, etc.—**Triremes**. See note on "*Remorum ordines*" (198).—**Majoribus natu**, old or aged men, elders.

218. **Hujus consilium**, the plan of this one, i. e. Themistocles.—**Delecti**, picked men.—**Qui . . . occuparent**; XXIV. 3, 2.—**Thermopylas**. Thermopylae is a narrow pass between Locris and Thessaly, immortalized as the scene of one of the most remarkable instances of heroic daring and self-sacrifice recorded in history, that of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, here mentioned.—**Barbaros**, Barbarians, i. e. the Persians. The term was applied to all who were not Greeks.—**Non sustinuerunt**. They were unable to resist the overwhelming force brought against them, but they performed prodigies of valor unsurpassed in the annals of war.—**Classis . . . navium**, the common fleet of Greece (i. e. the fleet of all Greece), consisting of, etc.—**Angustias**. The narrow channel, *Euripus*, between Boeotia and Euboea, is here meant.—**Ancipiti periculo**, by a double danger, i. e. by being confined in the channel with one foe in front and another in the rear.—**Exadversum Athenas**, over against Athens. *Exadversum*, like *adversum*, admits the *Accus.*, 433.

219. **Thermopylis**; see above (218).—**Astu**, the city, i. e. Athens. 83 The word is often thus applied.—**Idque**, and this, i. e. the city of Athens.—**Cujus**, of this, i. e. of the burning of the city.—**Themistocles unus restitit**, Themistocles alone stood firm, objected.—**Unversos**, all together, united.—**Idque . . . affirmabat**, lit. he affirmed to *Eurybiades* that this would be, etc., i. e. he assured him that this would be the result.—**Summae**, dative depending upon *praeerat*. 386.—**De servis suis**, quem, etc., one of his servants, whom, etc.—**Suis verbis**, in his words, i. e. in his name, from him.—**Nuntiaret**. This verb has *ei* as its indirect object, and all the rest of the sentence after *verbis* as its direct object. 550.—**Confecturum**; supply *eum*, referring to the king.—**Oppressurum**; from *opprimo*.—**Hoc eo valebat**, the object of this was.—**Barbarus**, barbarian, meaning Xerxes.—**Contra**, on the contrary, on the other hand.—**Explicari**, to be unfolded, i. e. to be brought into successful action.

220. **Hic etsi . . . gesserat**, although he (Xerxes) had fought an unsuccessful battle; 516, III.—**Ut . . . posset hostes**; XXIV. 2, 5).—**Ab eodem**, by the same one, i. e. Themistocles: *eodem*, it 84 must be observed, does not belong to *gradu*.—**Gradu**, from his position.—**Certiozem fecit**; XXVI. 1.—**Id agi**, lit. that it was doing; render, was in contemplation.—**In Hellesponto**, over the Hellespont.—**Reversus est**; from *revertor*, *revertor*, Dep. in certain forms. See 273, III. *verto*.—**Unus viri**, of one man, i. e. Themistocles.

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84 221. *Quam*—*postquam* ; 427, 3.—*Interfectus est*, *destroyed*, *cut in pieces*.

222. *Periclis*. Pericles, a distinguished orator and statesman of Athens, directed the counsels of state for many years. The period in which he lived is famous in Grecian history as the "*Age of Pericles*."

85 —*Interjectis* ; from *interjicio*.—*Clara* ; observe its position ; 594, I.—*Patrimonii contemptus*, *disregard of patrimony*, referring to the fact that he gave his ancestral estates to the republic, as explained below.—*Hostes* ; subject of *reliquerant*.—*In suspicionem adducerent* ; supply *eum* ; *that they might bring him into suspicion of treachery*.—*Navali . . . dimicatum est*, lit. *it was fought*, etc. ; render, *a naval battle was fought*.—*In annos quinquaginta*, lit. *into fifty years* ; render, *for fifty years*.

223. *Decernitur*, *is decreed*, or *authorized*.—*Effusae sunt* ; from *effundo*.—*Ut . . . essent* ; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Iis*, *quibus* ; i. e. to the *Catinenses*.—*Secundo Marte pugnant*, lit. *they fight*, *Mars being propitious* ; render, *they fight a successful battle*, or *successfully*.—*Ab his*, *by these*, i. e. the *Lacedaemonians*.—*Contractis* ; from *contrahō*.

86 224. *Triremes*. See note on "*Remorum ordines*" (198).—*In hostium potestatem*, *into the power of the enemy*. *In* is construed with *potestatem*. Observe separation, 602, II. 3.—*Simul eum*, *at the same time with*, or simply *with*.—*Sitae sunt* ; from *sino*.—*Quam plurimas*. *Quam* before a superlative is intensive, and is often best rendered by *possible* ; as, *quam plurimas*, *the greatest possible number*, as many as possible, or sometimes *very many*.—*Neque minus multas*, lit. *nor less many*—*and not less many*—*as many more*.

225. *Darius*. This was *Darius the Second*, and not the one spoken of above (215).—*Ut . . . mitterent* ; XXIV. 2, 5).—*In . . . locum*, lit. *into the place of* ; render, *to take the place of*, *to succeed*.

226. *Ut numerus . . . expleretur*, *that the number . . . might be filled*, i. e. to raise the required number of soldiers.—*Coacti sunt* ; from *cogo*.—*Præliis adverso Marte pugnatis*, lit. *battles fought*, *Mars being adverse* ; render, *having lost battles*, or *having fought unsuccessfully*.—*Res . . . inclinata est*. The power of the Athenians was utterly overthrown by this defeat. The figure involved in the verb *inclinō*, to incline, fall, is that of a building leaning and ready to fall.

227. *Nomen Atheniensium*, *the Athenian name*—*the Athenian state or nation*.—*Negarunt . . . passuros*, lit. *denied that they would permit* ; render, *said that they would not permit*.—*Passuros*. What is the object ? 554, III.—*Duobus oculis*, *the two eyes*, these were *Athens* and *Sparta*.—*Longi muri brachia*. Reference is here made to the long walls which connected Athens with its ports.—*Triginta*

rectores. These are known in history as "*The Thirty Tyrants.*"—**87**
Dediti, devoted to, i. e. to the interests of.

228. **Thrasybulus.** See note on "*Thrasybulo*" (136).—**Quod.** **88**
 This relative, it will be observed, does not agree with its antecedent *Phylen*, but with the Predicate noun *castellum*; 445, 4.—**Triginta de suis**, lit. *thirty from (of) his*; render, *thirty of his associates, or thirty associates.*

229. **Idem imperator**, the same, i. e. Epaminondas, when commander, 363, 3.—**Bocotii**, the Boeotians. They were the inhabitants of Boeotia, north of Attica, of which Thebes was the chief city.—**Ex hastili**, from the spear. The iron point, separated from the shaft, had remained in the flesh.—**Extraxisset**; from *extrāho*.—**Vicisse Bocotias**, that the Boeotians (his own men) had conquered.

230. **Leuctricam pugnam**, the battle of *Leuctra*. This battle destroyed the power of Sparta and made Thebes the leading state in Greece, but Thebes speedily lost the supremacy after the death of Epaminondas.—**Athenienses, non ut olim.** Formerly Athens had been eminent in war and had been for many years the leading state in Greece, but of late the sterner virtues had disappeared from the Athenian character, and the love of ease, luxury, and festivity had taken their places. Thus Athens, Sparta, and Thebes, each of which had been in turn the leading state in Greece, had now become weak and degenerate. This state of things enabled Macedonia to rise to power, as mentioned in the next sentence.—**Obses . . . Thebis.** In the year 369 B. C., when the power of Thebes was supreme in Greece, Amyntas, king of Macedonia, had been obliged to send his son Philip as a hostage to that powerful capital. **89**

231. **Auraria**; supply *metalla* from the next clause.—**Argenti . . . Thracia.** There were also gold mines in Thrace near Philippi.

232. **Diu dissimulatum.** He had long intended to make war upon Athens, but had from policy concealed that intention.—**Quorum causae . . . junxerunt**, to whose cause the Thebans had joined themselves, i. e. with whom they had allied themselves.—**Quum**, though; 516, II.—**Assiduis bellis indurata**, hardened, or strengthened by continual wars. Philip had a well-disciplined army of veterans, long accustomed to severe and constant service.—**Adversis vulneribus.** See note on the same (181).—**Hic dies . . . finivit.** The battle of Chaeronea reduced Greece to a Macedonian province. **90**

233. **Hujus victoriae . . . laetitia**, lit. *joy of this victory*; render, *joy on account of this victory.*—**Coronas, unguenta.** The Greeks often made use of crowns, garlands, ointments, and perfumes on joyous and festive occasions.—**Quantum . . . fuit**, lit. *as much as was in him*; render, *as far as was in his power.*—**Ut . . . victorem**

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- 90 *sentiret*, that no one would recognize the victor, i. e. the fact that he was such.—*Bello consumptorum*, of those slain in war, or battle. *Consumptorum* is used substantively; 575.—*Ad formandum* *statum*, lit. to form the state of present things; the meaning is, to adjust or settle the posture of affairs.—*Auxilla*, the quotas, i. e. the quotas which the several states were to furnish.—*Erat*; the subject is the clause, *cum esse*; 549.—*Suis*; supply *viribus*.
- 91 234. *Medius inter duos*, in the middle between the two, or simply, between the two. *Medius* is explained by *inter duos*.—*Occupatis angustis*. He had deliberately placed himself in a narrow passage with the determination to slay the king as he passed.—*Ab Attalo*, by *Attalus*, one of Philip's generals.—*Adversarium*, his adversary, meaning Attalus.—*Non poterat*; supply *exigere*.—*Ab iniquo iudice*, from the unjust judge, meaning Philip.
235. *Deceptis hostibus*, lit. in the deceived enemy; render, in deceiving the enemy. 580.—*Gaudere*, rejoiced, Historical Infinitive, of which several other examples occur in this paragraph.—*Hic*; supply *gaudere*.—*Fusis*; supply *hostibus*.—*Hic exercebat*, the latter was wont to exercise his royal power upon, or against, his friends.—*Amari*; depends upon *malle*.—*Metui*; supply *malle*.—*Sellertiae pater*; supply *erat*.—*Ille abstinerebat*, he did not abstain from (i. e. from oppressing or annoying) even his allies.—*Nec=et non*, is here rendered not even.—*Quibus artibus*, by these arts, referring to the enumeration just given of the characteristics of the father and son, Philip and Alexander.
236. *Caedis conscios occidi iussit*. It was a common custom in antiquity thus to slay murderers and assassins upon the graves of their victims, to appease the shades, or spirits, of the dead. In the same way, in war, prisoners were often slain over the graves of fallen heroes.—*Sibi praefatus*. There is no little ostentation in this statement. It was of course made for effect.—*Opes*. Object of *cogitabant* understood; construed literally, the passage would read thus: they thought of nothing if not the riches, i. e. if they did not think of the riches, etc.; render, they thought of nothing except the, etc.—*In Ille*, in *Ilum*, i. e. in the district, not in the city; hence the Ablative with *in*, not the Genitive, as in the names of towns.—*Tumulos heroum*. In the vicinity of Troy, mounds are still pointed out as the burial places of heroes, who three thousand years since fell in the Trojan war.
237. *Parcendum suis rebus*. Alexander thus inspires his soldiers with courage and confidence. He speaks of the country as already his and theirs.—*In exercitu duae*. Observe that the copulative connectives are omitted between the several subjects.—*Veteranos*,
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veterans, used substantively, 441.—*Electos* ; supply *esse*.—*In campis Adrastiae*, in the plains of *Adrastia*, in the vicinity of the river Granicus, from which the battle took its name: *battle of the Granicus*.

238. *Defuncti* ; from *defungor*.—*Confossi* ; from *confodio*.—*Ad hoc ipsum*, for this very purpose.—*Omnes ante eum reges*, lit. all before him kings, i. e. all the kings before him, or before his time.

239. *Nihil ex . . . Aegyptiorum more*. Alexander was careful not to give offence by disregarding the customs of the country.—*Jovis Ammonis oraculum*. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was one of the most celebrated in the world.—*Sedem consecratam deo*. This was situated in a beautiful oasis of the Libyan desert.—*Parentem Jovem*, parent or father Jupiter, i. e. his father Jupiter. Thus the priest, perceiving his ambitious vanity, flattered him with the title—son of Jupiter.—*Parentem ejus*, his parent, i. e. Jupiter. The priest still continues his flattery.—*An auctor . . . colendi . . . regem*, lit. whether he, i. e. Jupiter, would be to them the author of worshipping the king with divine honors, i. e. whether he would authorize them to worship their king with divine honors.

240. *Nobilem*, famous.—*Quin . . . esset occisus*, that the king himself was slain ; XXVI. 6.

241. *Spe . . . libertatis*. Greece, it will be remembered, lost its independence by the battle of Chaeronea. See above (232).

242. *Cui gloriae*, this glory, i. e. that of conquest and empire.

243. *Recedentem* ; supply *eum*.—*Invitat*, invites, i. e. invites him to drink with him.—*Ut . . . posceret* ; XXIV. 2, 5).—*Inter bibendum*, while drinking.

244. *Acacidarum*. Alexander was, by his mother, a lineal descendant of Aeacus, the grandfather of Achilles.—*Sine ullo . . . argumento*, without any mark of a more sad mind, i. e. without any indication of unusual sadness.—*Dignissimum*. Adjective used substantively ; object of *facere* understood.—*Judicio*, by a tacit decision, opposed to *voce*.

245. *Quo die*=*die*, quo, the day, on which. Here the relative must not be rendered according to 453.—*Alterius*—*alterius*, the one—the other.—*Belli Illyrici*, that of the Illyrian war, i. e. the victory gained in it.—*Certaminis Olympiaci*. See note on "*Olympico certamine*" (134).—*Puer*, when a boy ; 363, 3.—*Quadrigas*. Chariots and horses were often sent to the Olympic games to contend for the prizes.—*Aristotele . . . magistro*. Philip placed the youthful Alexander under the special instruction of Aristotle, the celebrated philosopher of Athens. Both teacher and pupil have left names famous in the annals of the world.—*Tantam . . . fiducia fecit*, he inspired his soldiers with such confidence.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

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For Explanation of References and Abbreviations, see page ix.

A

A. An abbreviation of *Aulus*.
A, ab, abs, prep. with abl. From, by.
Ab-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum. To lead away, take away, remove.
Ab-eo, ēre, iui, or ii, itum. To go away, depart, withdraw from. 295.
Ab-hinc, adv. Henceforth, from this time, before, ago, since.
Abjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (ab, jacio). To throw away, throw, reject; prostrate, humble.
Abripio, ēre, ripui, reptum, (ab, rapio). To take away, carry off.
Ab-rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum. To break off or away, rend, sever.
Absens, entis, part. (absum). Absent.
Abstineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (abs, teneo). To keep or hold back, abstain from.
Ab-sum, esse, fui. To be absent or away, to be distant from. 204, 290.
Ab-sūmo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum. To take from or away; destroy, consume.
Ab-undo, are, avi, atum. To abound, abound in, superabound, have an abundance.
Ab-utor, ūti, ūsus sum, dep. To use up, consume, abuse.

Ac, a shortened form of *atque*. And.
Ac si, as if.
Acca, ae, f. Acca, a Roman name.
Acca Laurentia, ae, f. Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus, (153).
Accēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (ad, cedo). To approach, come to, accede to; be added to. *Accēdit*, impers., it is added, there is the additional fact that.
Accendo, ēre, cendi, censum, (ad, candeo). To set on fire, kindle; to excite, inflame.
Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio). Accepted; acceptable, pleasing.
Accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (ad, capio). To accept, receive.
Accurro, ēre, curri, cucurri (rare), *cursum*, (ad, curro). To run to, hasten to.
Accūso, are, avi, atum, (ad, causa). To call to account, to accuse.
Acer, acris, acre. Sharp; powerful, valiant; diligent, intense, severe. 163, 1.
Acerbus, a, um, (acer). Sour, unripe, morose, disagreeable.
Achaia, ae, f. Achaia, an important

province in the northern part of the Peloponnesus.

Achilles, *is*, *m*. Achilles, the most celebrated Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus and Thetis, (134).

Acies, *ei*, *f*. The order of battle, battle array; line of soldiers; army in battle array.

Acquiesco, *ēre*, *quiescō*, *quiescitur* (ad, quiesco). To become quiet, to repose; to acquiesce in.

Acriter, *acrius*, *acerrime*, *adv*. (acer). Vehemently, valiantly. 305.

Actium, *ii*, *n*. Actium, a promontory and town at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf on the western coast of Greece, celebrated for the victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, (214).

Acuo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*. To sharpen, quicken; stimulate.

Acūtus, *a*, *um*, *part*. (acu). Sharp-ened, pointed, sharp, acute, intelligent, clear-sighted.

Ad, *prep*. with *acc*. To, towards; until; at, near.

Ad-do, *ēre*, *didi*, *dātum*. To add, carry to, appoint to.

Ad-dūco, *ēre*, *duxi*, *ductum*. To lead to, conduct, bring, induce.

Ad-eo, *adv*. So, to such an extent.

Ad-go, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To go to, approach, visit; encounter. 295.

Ad-huc, *adv*. Thus far, as yet, even yet; still.

Ad-imo, *ēre*, *emi*, *emptum*, (ad, emo). To take from, deprive of.

Ad-ipiscor, *ci*, *adeptus sum*, *dep*. (ad, apiscor). To obtain, get possession of.

Adjicio, *ēre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, (ad, jacio).

To throw or cast to or against, add to; *animum adjicere*, to direct or give attention to.

Ad-jungo, *ēre*, *junxi*, *junctum*. To join to, unite with.

Adjutor, *oris*, *m*. (adjūvo). Aid, helper, assistant.

Ad-jūvo, *āre*, *jūvi*, *jūtum*. To help, assist, support.

Ad-ministro, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*. To administer, manage.

Ad-mirabilis, *e*. Admirable, wonderful.

Ad-miratio, *ōnis*, *f*. (admīror). Admiration, respect.

Admīror, *ari*, *ātus sum*, *dep*. (ad, mīror). To admire, wonder at.

Ad-mitto, *ēre*, *misi*, *missum*. To send to or forward, to admit, receive.

Admōdum, *adv*. (ad, modus). Very, exceedingly.

Ad-moneo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*. To admonish, warn.

Admonitus, *us*, *m*. (admoneo). Warning, advice; instigation.

Ad-moveo, *ēre*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*. To move to, apply to, bring to.

Adolescens, *entis*, *adj*. and *subs*, *m*. and *f*. (adolesco). Young, growing; a young man, a youth.

Adolescentia, *ae*, *f*. (adolescens). Youth.

Ad-olesco, *ēre*, *olēvi*, *ultum*. To grow, grow up, increase.

Ad-opto, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*. To choose, adopt; take for a son, daughter, etc.

Ad-orior, *iri*, *ortus sum*, *dep*. To attack, attempt, strive; begin. 288, 2.

Ad-orno, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*. To adorn, furnish, equip.

Adrastia, *ae*, *f*. Adrastia, a district and city of Mysia, (237).

Adspicio, *ēre*, *spexi*, *spectum*, (*ad*, *specio*). To see, look at, behold.

Ad-sto, *āre*, *stīti*, *stātum*. To stand near, stand by.

Ad-sum, *esse*, *fui*. To be present or at hand, assist, stand by. 204, 290.

Adulatio, *ōnis*, *f*. Adulation, flattery.

Advectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*advēho*). Brought, carried to.

Ad-vēho, *ēre*, *vexi*, *vectum*. To conduct, convey, import.

Ad-venio, *ire*, *veni*, *ventum*. To come to, arrive.

Adventus, *us*, *m*. (*advenio*). Arrival, approach.

Adversarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*adversus*). Opposite, opposing.

Adversarius, *ii*, *m*. *subs.* (*adversus*). Adversary, opponent, antagonist.

Adversus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*adverto*). Opposite, over against, adverse, hostile; fronting, in front.

Adversus, or *adversum*, *adv.*, and *prep.* with *acc.* (*adverto*). Against, towards, opposite to.

Aeacides, *ae*, *m*. A patronymic denoting a descendant of Aeacus, who was the grandfather of Achilles. The name is often applied to Achilles; Alexander the Great also claimed it for himself, (244).

Aedes, or *aedis*, *is*, *f*. Temple in the *sing.*; but in the *plur.* dwelling, habitation, house. 132.

Aedifico, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*aedes*, *facio*). To build.

Aedilitius, or *aedilicius*, *a*, *um*, (*aedes*). Pertaining to the aediles.

Aedilitius, *i*, *m*., one who has been aedile. The aediles were Roman magistrates who had charge of the public buildings, highways, &c., and acted as city police.

Aegina, *ae*, *f*. Aegina, an island near Attica, (55).

Aegos flumen. Aegospotamos, a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, noted for the defeat of the Athenians by Lysander, (226).

Aegrōtus, *a*, *um*. Sick, ill, diseased.

Aegyptus, *i*, *f*. Egypt, (210).

Aegyptius, *a*, *um*, Egyptian; *subs.*

Aegyptius, *i*, *m*., an Egyptian, (239).

Aemilius, *ii*, *m*. The family name of several distinguished Romans. *Lucius Aemilius*, surnamed *Paulus*, fell in the battle of Cannae, (191). Another of the same name conquered Perseus and reduced Macedonia to a Roman province, (198).

Aemūlus, *a*, *um*. Emulous; often used substantively, *as*, rival, competitor.

Aenēas, *ae*, *m*. Aeneas, a Trojan prince who after the destruction of Troy is said to have fled into Italy and formed a settlement, (149).

Aequalis, *e*. Equal, like.

Aequē, *aequius*, *aequissime*, *adv.* (*aequus*). Equally, similarly.

Aequipāro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*. To equal, make equal.

Aequitas, *atis*, *f*. (*aequus*). Equality, equity, justice.

Aequus, *a*, *um*. Equal, similar; just, fair; favorable, propitious.

Aër, aëris, m. The air, atmosphere.

Aestimo, aëre, aëvi, aëtum. To value, estimate. *Parvi aestimāre*, to think little of, esteem lightly.

Aestuo, aëre, aëvi, aëtum. To be in agitation; to be warm, endure heat.

Aetas, aëtis, f. Age, time of life, life.

Affero, ferre, attūli, allatum, (ad, fero). To bring, carry to, report.

Afficio, ère, fëci, fectum (ad, facio). To affect, influence.

Affigo, ère, fixi, fixum, (ad, figo). To affix, fasten to.

Affirmo, aëre, aëvi, aëtum, (ad, firmo). To affirm, confirm, ratify.

Afflictus, a, um, part. (affligo). Afflicted, troubled, prostrated.

Affligo, ère, fligi, flictum, (ad, fligo). To afflict, trouble, overthrow.

Affluo, ère, fluxi, fluxum, (ad, fluo). To flow toward; overflow, abound in.

Africa, ae, f. Africa, (200).

Africānus, a, um, (Africa). African. Also the surname given to the two most distinguished Scipios for their achievements in Africa during the Punic wars, (196, 200).

Ager, agri, m. Field, land, territory.

Agésilāus, i, m. Agesilaus, a Spartan king, (96).

Agger, èris, m. Mound, rampart, wall.

Aggredior, i, gressus sum, dep. (ad, gradior). To approach, attack, attempt.

Agis, idis, m. Agis, king of the Lacedaemonians in the time of Alexander the Great, (241).

Agitatus, a, um, part. (agito). Agitated, troubled.

Agito, aëre, aëvi, aëtum. To harass, trouble, think of.

Agmen, inis, n. (ago). An army, generally on the march, band of soldiers, troop.

Agnosco, ère, nōvi, nūtum, (ad, (g)nosco). To recognize.

Ago, ère, egi, actum. To conduct, drive, do, act, execute, treat, argue; *annum vicesimum agere*, to be in his (or her) twentieth year.

Agricola, ae, m. (ager, colo). Husbandman, farmer.

Agricoltura, ae, f. Agriculture.

Agriгентum, i, n. Agrigentum, a large and wealthy town in Sicily.

Agrippa, ae, m. A family name among the Romans. *Menenius Agrippa* induced the people who had revolted at Rome and taken up their quarters upon *Mons Sacer* to return into the city, (173).

Aio, ais, ait, etc., defect. To say, affirm. 297, II. 1.

Ala, ae, f. Wing.

Alacer, cris, cre. Active, prompt, joyful.

Alba, ae, f.; or Alba Longa, ae, f. A city of Latium founded by Ascanius, (150).

Albanus, a, um. Alban. *Mons Albanus*, a rocky mountain sixteen miles southeast of Rome, (150).

Albanus, i, m. An Alban, a citizen of Alba, (151).

Albus, a, um. White.

Alcibiādes, is, m. Alcibiades, an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war, (223-225).

Alexander, dri, m. Alexander. The

most distinguished of this name was the son and successor of Philip, king of Macedonia, (235-245). A second of the same name was king of Epirus and son-in-law of Philip, (234).

Alexandria, ae, f. Alexandria, a celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great; (239).

Algeo, ere, als. To be cold, to feel cold, endure cold.

Alias. Otherwise, at another time; *non alias*, on no other occasion.

Alienus, a, um, (alius). Belonging to another, foreign; unfavorable.

Aliquando. At some time, once, formerly, finally, now at last.

Aliquantum, adv. Somewhat, in some degree.

Aliquis, qua, quod, and quid, (alius, quis). Some one, some.

Aliquot, indecl. pl. adj. Several, some.

Aliter, adv. (alius). Otherwise.

Alius, a, ud, (gen. alius, etc.) Other, another; *alius — alius*, one — another: *alii — alii*, some — others, (151).

Allia, ae, f. The river Allia, a few miles north of Rome, (176).

Alloquor, loqui, catus sum, dep. (ad, loquor). To speak to, address.

Alo, ere, alui, alitum or altum. To support, keep, nourish, strengthen, feed.

Alpes, ium, f. The Alps, a high range of mountains north of Italy.

Alte, ius, issime, adv. (altus). On high, high.

Alter, era, erum, (gen. alterius). One

of two, the other; *alter — alter*, the one — the other; *alter* as numeral = *second*. 151, 2.

Altus, a, um. High, noble, great; deep, profound; *altum* substantively, the sea, the deep.

Amabilis, e, (amo). Lovely, amiable.

Ambio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, (amb, or ambi, eo). To surround, encompass. 295, 3.

Ambitio, onis, f. (ambio). Canvassing, flattery, ambition.

Ambo, ae, o. Both. 175, 2.

Amentia, ae, f. (amens). Folly, want of reason.

Amicitia, ae, f. (amicus). Friendship.

Amicus, i, m. Friend.

Amicus, a, um. Friendly, kind.

Amitto, ere, misi, missum. To send away, to lose.

Ammon, or Hammon, onis, m. An appellation of Jupiter as worshipped in Africa, (239).

Annis, is, m. River.

Amo, are, avi, atum. To love.

Amor, oris, m. (amo). Love, affection, desire; a loved object, darling.

Amphitheatrum, i, n. Amphitheatre, in Rome a circular or oval building used for public spectacles.

Ample, ius, issime, adv. (amplus). Abundantly, amply.

Amplio, are, avi, atum, (amplus). To enlarge.

Amplius, adv. (comp. of ample). More, further.

Amplus, a, um. Ample, spacious, large.

Amulius, *ii*, *m*. Amulius, son of Procas king of Alba; he was the brother of Numitor, (152).

An, interrog. particle. Or, whether. 346, II, 2.

Anaxagoras, *ae*, *m*. Anaxagoras, a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, (112).

Anaxarchus, *i*, *m*. Anaxarchus, a philosopher of Abdera, who accompanied Alexander into Asia.

Anceps, *incipitis*. Twofold, double.

Anchises, *ae*, *m*. Anchises, the father of Aeneas. 50.

Ancus, *i*, *m*.; or *Ancus Martius*, *ii*, *m*. The fourth king of Rome, (161).

Angor, *ōris*, *m*. Anxiety, care, anguish.

Angustia, *ae*, *f*. (angustus), used mostly in pl. Narrow pass, difficulty; straits, channel.

Angustus, *a*, *um*. Narrow, confined, contracted, small.

Anīma, *ae*, *f*. Breath, life.

Animadverto, *ēre*, *verti*, *versum* (*anīmus*, *adverto*). To notice, observe, perceive.

Animal, *alis*, *n*. Animal.

Animus, *i*, *m*. Mind, soul, courage.

Anio, *Aniēnis*, *m*. The Anio, a small river of Italy, a tributary of the Tiber, (173).

Annecto, *ēre*, *nexui*, *nexum*, (*ad*, *necto*). To tie to, annex, fasten to.

Anūlus, or *anūlus*, *i*, *m*. Ring.

Annus, *i*, *m*. Year.

Annuus, *a*, *um*, (*annus*). Lasting a year, for a year, annual.

Ante, *adv.*, and *prep.* with *acc.* Before, in respect to place or time; formerly.

Antea, *adv.* (*ante*, *ea*). Formerly, hitherto.

Ante-pōno, *ēre*, *posui*, *positum*. To place before; to prefer.

Antē-quam, *adv.* Before, before that.

Antigōnus, *i*, *m*. Antigonus, king of Macedonia, (121).

Antiochia, *ae*, *f*. Antioch, the chief city of Syria, founded by Seleucus, and named by him in honor of his father Antiochus, (206).

Antiochus, *i*, *m*. 1. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. 2. Antiochus, the Academic philosopher and teacher of Cicero, (80).

Antipāter, *tri*, *m*. Antipater, one of Alexander's generals; after the death of Alexander he received the government of Greece and Macedonia, (241).

Antiquus, *a*, *um*. Ancient, early.

Antistes, *itis*, *m*. and *f*. President; priest, priestess.

Antonius, *ii*, *m*. Antony; *Marcus Antonius* formed a triumvirate with Octavianus and Lepidus, (212). *Caius Antonius* was the colleague of Cicero in the consulship, (207).

Anxiētas, *atis*, *f*. Anxiety, solicitude.

Apelles, *is*, *m*. Apelles, a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great, (97).

Aperte, *ius*, *issime*, *adv.* (*apertus*). Openly, publicly.

Apertus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*aperio*). Opened; open, free, clear, manifest.

Apollo, *inis*, *m*. Apollo, the god of divination.

Apparātus, *us*, *m*. Preparation, equipment.

Apparātus, *a*, *um*, part. (appāro).

Prepared, ready, equipped.

Appellatio, *ōnis*, *f*. (appello). Name, title.

Appello, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*, (ad, pello). To call, name.

Appello, *ēre*, *pūli*, *pulsum*, (ad, pello). To drive to, bring to, induce.

Appēto, *ēre*, *petivi*, *petii*, *petitum*, (ad, peto). To long for, strive after; assail: *appētens*, *entis*, desiring, desirous of.

Appius, *ii*, *m*. Appius, a Roman name. *Appius Claudius*, *ii*, *m*., one of the Decemviri, (26).

Apprōbo, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*, (ad, probo). To approve, favor.

Appropinquo, *āre*, *avi*, *ātum*, (ad, propinquo). To approach, come near.

Aptus, *a*, *um*. Fitted, adapted, suited, proper.

Apud, prep. with acc. At, near, among, at the house of, in the works of (*applied to authors*).

Apulia, *ae*, *f*. Apulia, a province in southern Italy, (204).

Aqua, *ae*, *f*. Water.

Aquila, *ae*, *f*. Eagle.

Ara, *ae*, *f*. Altar.

Arabs, *ābis*. Arabian; *subs.* an Arabian, inhabitant of Arabia in Asia, (26).

Arātrum, *i*, *n*. Plough.

Arbēla, *ōrum*, *n*. Arbela, a town in Assyria, famous for the victory of Alexander over Darius, (240).

Arbitror, *ari*, *ātus sum*, dep. To think, judge, regard.

Arcō, *arcēre*, *arui*. To inclose, restrain, keep from.

Ardea, *ae*, *f*. Ardea, a city of La-

tium, a few miles south of Rome, (167).

Ardeo, *ēre*, *arsi*, *arsum*. To be on fire, burn.

Ardesco, *ēre*, *arsi*. To take fire, kindle.

Aresco, *ēre*, *arui*. To become dry, to dry.

Arethūsa, *ae*, *f*. Arethusa, a celebrated fountain in Sicily, near Syracuse.

Argenteus, *a*, *um*, (argentum). Made of silver, of silver.

Argentum, *i*, *n*. Silver.

Argos, *n*. (only in nom. and acc.), or *Argi*, *ōrum*, *m*. pl. Argos, the capital of the province of Argolis in the Peloponnesus; the name was often applied to the province itself and poetically to all Greece, (96).

Argumentum, *i*, *n*. Argument, sign, mark.

Ariminum, *i*, *n*. Ariminum, a town in Umbria on the Adriatic, (209).

Ariovistus, *i*, *m*. Ariovistus, king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar, (47).

Aristides, *is*, *m*. Aristides, an Athenian general and statesman, renowned for his integrity, (49).

Aristobulus, *i*, *m*. A king of Judea, who was taken by Pompey and carried as prisoner to Rome, (206).

Aristotēles, *is*, *m*. A distinguished philosopher, and the teacher of Alexander the Great, (85, 245).

Arma, *ōrum*, *n*. pl. Arms, force of arms.

Armātus, *a*, *um*, part. (armo). Armed.

Armenia, *ae*, *f*. Armenia, a country of Asia, divided by the river Euphrates into two unequal parts,

viz.: the eastern, called *Armenia Major*, and the western, called *Armenia Minor*, (205).
Armilla, *ae*, *f*. Bracelet.
Armo, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (*arma*). To arm.
Arripio, *äre*, *ripui*, *reptum*, (*ad*, *rapio*). To seize upon, seize.
Arrögans, *antis*, *part*. (*arrögo*). Proud, arrogant.
Arrögantia, *ae*, *f*. (*arrögans*). Arrogance, pride.
Arrögo, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (*ad*, *rogo*). To claim, arrogate.
Ars, *artis*, *f*. Art, skill.
Artaphernes, *is*, *m*. Artaphernes, nephew of Darius, (215).
Artemisium, *ii*, *n*. Artemisium, a promontory and town on the island of Euboea, (218).
Artus, *us*, *m*; *sing*. rare. Joint, limb.
Aruns, *Aruntis*, *m*. 1. Aruns, the brother of Tarquin the Proud, (39, iv.). 2. Aruns, the son of Tarquin, (170).
Arx, *arcis*, *f*. Citadel.
Ascanius, *ii*, *m*. Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, (150).
Asia, *ae*, *f*. Asia, (16).
Asina, *ae*, *m*. Asina, a surname of Cnaeus Cornelius, who was the colleague of Duillius in the consulship in the early part of the first Punic war, (185).
Aspis, *idis*, *f*. Asp.
Asporto, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (*abs*, *porto*). To bear or carry away.
Assëquor, *sëqui*, *sëcütus sum*, *dep*. (*ad*, *sequor*). To overtake, obtain.
Asseveratio, *onis*, *f*. Declaration, assertion.

Assiduus, *a*, *um*. Assiduous; frequent; continual, incessant, constant.
Assigno, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (*ad*, *signo*). Assign, bestow.
Asto, for *ad-sto*.
Astrum, *i*, *n*. Star, constellation.
Astu, *n*, *indec*. City, generally applied to Athens.
Asylum, *i*, *n*. Asylum, place of refuge.
At, *conj*. But, yet.
Ater, *tra*, *trum*. Dark, black, gloomy.
Athēnae, *ärum*, *f*. pl. Athens, the capital of Attica, (227).
Atheniensis, *e*, *adj*. (*Athēnae*). Athenian; subs. *Atheniensis*, *is*, *m*, an Athenian, (216).
Atilius, *ii*, *m*. Atilius, a Roman name. See *Regulus*.
Atque, *conj*. And, and also, and besides; *atque—atque*, both—and.
Attälus, *i*, *m*. Attalus, one of Philip's generals, (234).
Attica, *ae*, *f*. An important state in Greece, (216).
Atticus, *a*, *um*, (*Attica*). Attic, Athenian; subs. *Atticus*, *i*, *m*. An inhabitant or citizen of Attica, (36).
Atticus, *i*, *m*. Atticus, a surname of the Roman, Titus Pomponius, (99).
Attingo, *äre*, *tigi*, *tactum*, (*ad*, *tango*). To attain, touch, enter upon, undertake, commence.
Attius, *ii*, *m*. Attius, a Roman name, (89).
Attribuo, *äre*, *tribui*, *tribütum*, (*ad*, *tribuo*). To attribute to, ascribe to, to bestow, to assign, or impute to.

Auctor, ōris, m. (augeo). Author, founder, approver, adviser, authority.

Auctoritas, ātis, f. (auctor). Authority, influence.

Audacia, ae, f. (audax). Boldness, insolence, audacity.

Audaz, audācis, (audeo). Bold, audacious, desperate.

Audeo, ēre, ausus sum. To dare, attempt. 271, 3.

Audio, ire, īvi or ii, itum. To hear, listen to.

Aufugio, ēre, fūgi, fugitum, (ab, fugio). To flee from; run away from. 338, 1, *ab*.

Augeo, ēre, auzi, auctum. To enlarge, increase.

Augūr, ari, ātus sum, dep. To augur, predict, foretell.

Augustus, i, m. Augustus, surname of Octavius Caesar, the first of the Roman Emperors. This surname was also often applied to the Emperors generally, (213).

Aulus, i, m. Aulus, a Roman praenomen.

Aurarius, a, um, (aurum). Pertaining to gold; *auraria metalla*, gold mines.

Aureus, a, um, (aurum). Made of gold, golden. [driver.

Auriga, ae, m. and f. Charioteer, *Auris, is, f.* Ear.

Aurum, i, n. Gold.

Aut, conj. Or; *aut—aut*, either—or, partly—partly.

Autem, conj. But, moreover.

Auxilium, ii, n. (augeo.) Aid; *plur.* auxiliaries.

Avaritia, ae, f. (avārus). Avarice.

Avārus, a, um. Avaricious.

Aventinus, i, m. The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, (154).

Averto, ēre, verti, versum, (ab, verito). To avert, turn from, remove.

Avidus, a, um. Desirous, eager.

Avis, is, f. Bird.

Avus, i, m. Grandfather.

B.

Babylonia, ae, f. Babylonia, a province of Syria: also Babylon, the capital of Babylonia, (243).

Bacchantes, ium, pl. (bacchor). Votaries of Bacchus.

Bacchor, ari, ātus sum, dep. (Bacchus). To celebrate the festival of Bacchus, to revel. *Bacchana, antis, part.* revelling.

Bacchus, i, m. The god of wine, (19).

Barba, ae, f. Beard.

Barbārus, a, um. Foreign, barbarous, rude.

Barbārus, i, m. Foreigner, barbarian.

Beāte, ius, issime, adv. (beātus). Happily.

Beātus, a, um. Happy.

Belgae, ārum. The Belgians, a warlike people in the north of Gaul, (25).

Bellicōsus, a, um, (bellum). Warlike.

Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, (bellum). To carry on war.

Bellum, i, n. War.

Bene, melius, optime, adv. Well 305, 2.

Beneficium, ii, n. (beneficus, *from* bene, facio). Benefit, favor, kindness.

Benevolentia, ae, f. (benevōlens,

from bene, volo). Kindness, benevolence.

Benigne, ius, issime, adv. (benignus). Kindly.

Benignus, a, um. Kind, good, benignant.

Bestia, ae, f. A beast.

Bestiola, ae, f. (bestia). A small animal, insect.

Bibo, ěre, bibi, bibĭtum. To drink.

Bibŭlus, i, m. Bibulus, a Roman name; *Lucius Bibŭlus* was Caesar's colleague in the consulship, (208).

Biduum, i, n. (biduus). A period of two days.

Biduus, a, um, (bis, dies). Continuing two days.

Biennium, ii, n. (bis, annus). A period of two years, two years.

Biformis, e, (bis, formă). Having two forms, bifurcated.

Bini, ae, a, distribute. Two by two, two and two. 174, 2.

Bis, adv. Twice.

Boeotius, ii, m. (Boeotia). A Boeotian, inhabitant of Boeotia in central Greece, (229).

Boletus, i, m. Mushroom.

Bonitas, atis, f. (bonus). Goodness, excellence.

Bonum, i, n. (bonus). Blessing, prosperity, any good; pl. *bona*, goods, property.

Bonus, a, um; melior, optimus. Good, noble, brave. 165.

Bos, Bovis, m. and *f.* Ox, cow. 43, 2; 66.

Brachium, ii, n. Arm, fore-arm.

Brevis, e. Short, brief; *brevi* (tempore), in a short time, shortly.

Britannicus, a, um, (Britannia,

Great Britain). British, English, (208).

Britannus, i, m. (Britannia). A Briton, (208).

Brutus, i, m. Brutus, a Roman name. *Lucius Junius Brutus* was one of the first consuls of Rome, (168). *Marcus Junius Brutus* and *Decimus Junius Brutus* acted prominent parts in the assassination of Caesar, (211).

Byzantium, ii, n. Byzantium, a city on the Bosphorus, now Constantinople.

C.

C. An abbreviation of *Caius*; *Cn.* of *Cnaeus*.

Cado, ěre, cecidi, casum. To fall, fall in battle, perish.

Caecus, a, um. Blind.

Caedes, is, f. (caedo). Slaughter, bloodshed.

Caedo, ěre, cecidi, cecidum. To cut, kill, slay.

Caesar, ěris, m. Caesar, a surname of the Julian family; *Caius Julius Caesar*, a distinguished general and statesman. The title, or surname, *Caesar*, was also applied generally to denote the Roman emperors, (208).

Caius, ii, m. Caius, a Roman name. See *Caesar*.

Calamitas, atis, f. Loss, calamity, disaster.

Callide, ius, issime, adv. (callidus). Shrewdly, skilfully.

Camillus, i, m. Camillus, a distinguished Roman general, (176).

Campania, ae, f. Campania, a province in Central Italy, (182).

Campanus, a, um, (Campania). Campanian, of Campania. *Subs.* a Campanian, (44, 131).

Campus, i, m. A plain, field of battle.

Candidus, a, um. White, clear, bright, light.

Caninius, ii, m. Caninius, a Roman consul, (80).

Cannae, arum, f. plur. Cannae, a village in Apulia, famous for the great victory of Hannibal over the Romans, (191).

Cannensis, e, adj. (Cannae). Belonging to Cannae, of Cannae, (194).

Cano, ere, cecini, cantum. To sing, sound, crow.

Canto, are, avi, atum, (cano). To sing, play.

Cantus, us, m. (cano). Singing, song, melody.

Capax, acis, (capio). Capacious, large, comprehensive, able.

Capesso, ere, ivi, itum, (capio). To take, seize; *fugam capessere*, to resort to flight, betake one's self to flight. 332, 4.

Capillus, i, m. Hair.

Capio, ere, cepi, captum. To take, take possession of, hold, receive.

Capitalis, e, (caput). Deadly, mortal, *capitale crimen*, a capital crime or offence.

Capitolium, ii, n. Capitol. This term is applied sometimes to the temple of Jupiter, and sometimes to the whole Capitoline Hill, including both the temple and the citadel of Rome.

Capra, ac, f. A she-goat.

Captivitas, atis, f. (captivus). Captivity, bondage.

Captivus, a, um, (capio). Captive, enslaved; *substantively*, a prisoner, a captive.

Captus, a, um, part. (capio). Captured, taken.

Capua, ae, f. Capua, the chief city of Campania, (204).

Caput, itis, n. Head, capital; *capitis damnare*, to condemn to death.

Carcer, eris, m. Prison.

Careo, ere, carui, caritum. To be destitute, be free from, be without.

Carmen, inis, n. A song, poem; poetry.

Caro, carnis, f. Flesh.

Carpentum, i, n. Chariot, carriage.

Carthago, inis, f. Carthage, an ancient city in Northern Africa, (189). *Carthago Nova.* New Carthage, a town in Spain; now *Carthagera*, (194).

Carthaginensis, e, adj. (Carthago). Carthaginian; *subs.* *Carthaginensis, is, m.* a Carthaginian, (185).

Carus, a, um. Dear.

Cassius, ii, m. Cassius, a Roman name. *Lucius Cassius*, one of the accomplices of Catiline, (97, 15). *Caius Cassius*, one of the conspirators against Caesar, (213).

Caste, ius, issime, adv. (castus). Virtuously, chastely.

Castus, a, um. Chaste, pure.

Castellum, i, n. dimin. (castrum). Castle, fortress. 315, 3.

Castor, oris, m. Castor, son of Tyn-darus and brother of Pollux, (63, 9).

Castra, ōrum, n. (pl. of *castrum*, a castle). Camp. 132.

Casus, us, m. (cado). Fall, misfortune, chance, accident.

Catilina, ae, m. Catiline. *Lucius Sergius Catilina*, the notorious conspirator against the Roman government, (207).

Catinensis or *Catiniensis, is, m.* A Catinean, a citizen of Catina, a city in Sicily, (223).

Cato, ōnis, m. Cato, the name of several distinguished Romans. The most celebrated was *Marcus Porcius Cato*, the *Censor*, (88, 13).

Catūlus, i, m. Catulus, surname of *Caius Lutatius*, a Roman consul at the close of the first Punic war, (188).

Caudinus, a, um. Caudine; *Furcūlae Caudinae*, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile near Caudium, in Italy, (179).

Causa, ae, f. Cause, purpose, business, suit at law.

Causidicus, i, m. (causa, dico). Pleader, advocate; speaker.

Cautes, is, f. A crag, cliff, rock.

Caveo, ēre, cāvi, cautum. To shun, avoid, guard against; *sibi ab aliquo cavēre*, to protect one's self from any one.

Cedo, ēre, cessi, cessum. To give place to, yield to, withdraw, depart.

Celeber, bris, bre. Renowned, celebrated.

Celebro, āre, āvi, ātum, (celeber). To celebrate, solemnize.

Celer, celēris. Swift. 163, 1.

Celeritas, ātis, f. (celer). Celerity, swiftness.

Celeriter, ius, rime, adv. (celer). Swiftly, quickly. 305, 2.

Cella, ae, f. Store-room, storehouse; *cella penaria*, granary.

Celo, āre, āvi, ātum. To hide, conceal.

Censeo, ēre, censui, censum. To think, judge, decree.

Censorinus, i, m. Censorinus, surname of *Lucius Marcus*, a Roman consul in the third Punic war, (199).

Census, us, m. Census.

Centum, indec. Hundred.

Centurio, ōnis, m. (centum). Centurion.

Cerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. To perceive, see, discern.

Certamen, inis, n. (certo). Contest, game, engagement.

Certatim, adv. (certātus, from certo). Earnestly, eagerly.

Certo, āre, āvi, ātum. To fight, struggle, contend, endeavor.

Certus, a, um. Sure, certain; *certiōrem facere*, to inform.

Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, (cedo). To cease, pause.

Celērus, a, um, nom. sing. m. not used. The other, the rest.

Chaeronea, ae, f. Chaeronea, a town in Boeotia, the birth-place of Plutarch, (232).

Chersonesus, i, f. The Chersonesus, a peninsula in Thracia, west of the Hellespont.

Christianus, a, um. Christian, often used substantively.

Cicatrix, icis, f. Scar.

Cicero, ōnis, m. Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator, (207).

Cincinnatus, i, m. Cincinnatus, a

renowned Roman citizen and dictator, (71).
Cineas, ae, m. A friend and favorite minister of Pyrrhus.
Cingo, ěre, cinxi, cinctum. To surround, encompass; crown; invest.
Cinna, ae, m. Cinna, a surname among the Romans. *Lucius Cornelius Cinna*, confederate of Marius in the civil war, (203).
Circa, prep. with acc. About, around, among.
Circiter, prep. with acc. About, near.
Circum = circa.
Circum-do, dāre, dēdi, dātum. To place around, surround, invest.
Circum-eo, ěre, ivi or ii, ětum. To go around, surround, encompass, 295.
Circumspicio, ěre, spexi, spectrum. (circum, specio). To look round, look for, seek.
Circum-venio, ěre, vēni, ventum. To come around, encompass, surround, circumvent, deceive.
Cis, prep. with acc. On this side of, within.
Cito, are, āvi, ātum. To excite, urge, hasten; *citāto equo*, at full gallop or speed.
Cito, citius, citissime, adv. (citus). Soon, quickly.
Citra, adv., and prep. with acc. On this side.
Citus, a, um. Quick, swift, rapid.
Civilis, e, (civis). Civil, domestic.
Civilitas, atis, f. (civis). Civility, politeness.
Civis, is, m. and f. Citizen.
Civitas, atis, f. (civis). City, state, citizenship..

Clades, is, f. Loss, slaughter, destruction, defeat.
Clam, adv., and prep. with acc. or abl. Secretly, without the knowledge of.
Clarus, a, um. Splendid, renowned, illustrious, clear.
Classarius, ii, m. (classis). A marine, *pl.* naval forces.
Classis, is, f. A fleet.
Claudius, ii, m. The fourth Roman emperor, (41). *Appius Claudius*, one of the decemviri, (26).
Claudo, clauděre, clausi, clausum. To close, shut.
Claudus, a, um. Lame.
Clemens, entis. Mild, gentle, clement.
Clementia, ae, f. (clemens). Mildness, clemency.
Cleopātra, ae, f. Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, (211). Another of the same name was the daughter of Philip of Macedon, (234).
Clipeus, or clypeus, i, m. Shield.
Cloāca, ae, f. Sewer, drain.
Cnaeus, or Cneus, i, m. Cnaeus, a Roman name; as *Cnaeus Pompeius*.
Coarguo, ěre, coargui, (cum, arguo). To arraign, accuse, indict; convict.
Cocles, itis, m. Cocles, a Roman surname. *Horatius Cocles*, a Roman, distinguished in the war with Persěna, (171).
Coelum, i, n. The heavens, sky, weather.
Coena, ae, f. Principal meal of the Romans, supper, dinner.
Coeo, ěre, ivi or ii, ětum, (cum, eo) To collect, assemble. 295.

Coepi, isti, it, def. To begin. 297.

Coerceo, ercere, ercui, ercūm, (cum, arceo). To check, confine, restrain.

Cogito, are, avi, atum. To think, ponder.

Cognatus, a, um. Related, *subs.* a relative.

Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco). Ascertained, known.

Cognomen, inis, n. (cum, nomen or gnomen). Surname.

Cognomino, are, avi, atum, (cognomen). To surname, call, name.

Cognosco, ere, novi, nūm, (cum, nosco or gnosco). To ascertain, learn, recognize.

Cogo, ere, coegi, coactum. To collect, force, compel.

Cohibeo, ere, ui, ūm, (cum, habeo). To hold, check, confine.

Cohors, cohortis, f. Cohort, tenth part of a legion.

Collatinus, i, m. Collatinus, surname of Tarquinius, the colleague of Brutus in the consulship, (169).

Collēga, ae, m. Colleague.

Colligo, ere, lēgi, lectum, (cum, lego). To collect, bring together.

Collōco, are, avi, atum, (cum, loco). To place, set, erect; to give in marriage.

Colloquium, ii, n. (collōquor). Conversation, interview.

Collōquor, loqui, locutus sum, dep. (cum, loquor). To converse, talk with.

Collum, i, n. Neck.

Colo, ere, colui, cultum. To cultivate; honor, worship.

Color, ōris, m. Color, complexion.

Combūro, ere, bussi, bustum, (cum, buro = uro, lo burn). To burn, consume.

Comes, itis, m. and f. Companion.

Comissatio, ōnis, f. Revelling.

Commeātus, us, m. Supplies.

Commemōro, are, avi, atum, (cum, memōro). To recall, remember, commemorate, mention.

Commentor, ari, atus sum, dep. To meditate, muse upon, consider, think, devise, invent.

Commigro, are, avi, atum, (cum, migro). To migrate.

Comminuo, ere, minui, minūtum, (cum, minuo). To dash in pieces, crush; lessen; weaken.

Committo, ere, misi, missum, (cum, mitto). To bring together, unite, intrust, commit; *pugnam committere*, to engage in battle.

Commōdum, i, n. Advantage, benefit.

Commōdus, a, um, (cum, modus). Suitable, fit, proper, convenient.

Commonefacio, ere, feci, factum, (cum, moneo, facio). To put in mind, remind, impress earnestly.

Commōror, ari, atus sum, (cum, moror). To tarry, delay.

Commoveo, ere, movi, mōtum, (cum, moveo). To move, excite.

Commūnis, e. Common.

Communiter, adv. (commūnis). In common, conjointly.

Commutatio, ōnis, f. Change.

Compāro, are, avi, atum, (cum, paro). To prepare, make, procure, compare.

Compello, are, avi, atum, (cum, pello). To address, call.

Compello, ere, pūli, pulsum, (cura,

- pello). To thrust together, to force, compel, impel.
Compensatio, ōnis, f. Compensation, exchange, barter.
Comperio, ire, p̄eri, pertum. To find, find out.
Compes, ēdis, f. (cum, pes). Fetter, chain.
Compesco, ēre, cui. To confine, check.
Complector, ti, plexus sum, (cum, plector). To embrace, encompass.
Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (cum, pleo). To fill, complete.
Complures, a. More than one; several, very many.
Compōno, ēre, posui, positum, (cum, pono). To settle, adjust, adapt, compose.
Comporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, porto). To carry, bear, collect.
Compos, ōtis, (cum, potis). Having the mastery or control over anything; sharing in, partaking of.
Comprehendo, ēre, di, sum, (cum, prehendo). To seize, arrest, comprehend.
Concedo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (cum, cedo). To concede, grant; to depart, withdraw; *pass. impers.*, it is conceded.
Concido, ēre, cidi, (cum, cado). To fall, perish.
Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, (concilium). To unite, conciliate, procure, win.
Concilium, ii, n. Council, meeting.
Concio, ōnis, f. Public assembly.
Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, cito). To raise; excite, excite rebellion.
Concordia, ae, f. (concor, harmonious). Concord, harmony.
Concurro, ēre, curri (cucurri), cur-
- sum, (cum, curro).* To meet, assemble; engage, fight; rush to.
Conditio, ōnis, f. (condo). Condition, terms.
Condo, ēre, didi, d̄itum, (cum, do). To found; conceal, hide; place, bury.
Conduco, ēre, duzi, ductum, (cum, duco). To conduct, collect; hire, contract for.
Confēro, conferre, contūli, collatum, (cum, fero). To collect, confer, compare; engage battle; *se conferre*, to betake one's self.
Confestim, adv. Immediately.
Conficio, ēre, feci, factum, (cum, facio). To finish, accomplish, make, produce, wear out.
Confido, ēre, fisis sum, (cum, fido). To trust, confide in.
Configo, ēre, fixi, fixum, (cum, figo.) To transfix, fasten together.
Confingo, ēre, finxi, fictum, (cum, fingo). To form, feign, pretend.
Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, firmo). To make firm, strengthen; encourage; corroborate.
Confisus, a, um, part. (confido). Trusting, relying upon.
Confligo, ēre, flixi, flictum, (cum, fligo). To engage, fight.
Confodio, ēre, fodi, fossum, (cum, fodio). To pierce, wound.
Confugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, (cum, fugio). To flee for refuge.
Congredior, gr̄edi, gressus sum, dep. (cum, gradior). To encounter, fight.
Congrego, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, grego). To collect, congregate.
Congressio, ōnis, f. (congrador). Engagement, battle.

Conjicio, ěre, jĕci, jectum, (cum, jacio). To discharge, hurl, throw, drive.

Conjungo, ěre, junxi, junctum, (cum, jungo). To join, combine.

Conjuratio, ōnis, f. (conjūro). Conspiracy.

Conjuratus, a, um, part. (conjūro). Having conspired.

Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, juro). To conspire.

Conjux, ūgis, m. and f. (conjungo). Husband, wife.

Conon, ōnis, m. Conon, a celebrated Athenian general, (39, 111).

Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (cum, deo). To endeavor, attempt.

Conscendo, ěre, scendi, scensum, (cum, scando). To ascend, embark.

Conscious, a, um. Privy to; conscious of; *subs.* accomplice, confidant.

Conscribo, ěre, scripsi, scriptum (cum, scribo). To summon; to enrol, arrange, order; compose.

Conscriptus, a, um, part. (conscribo). Enrolled, assembled. *Patres conscripti*, conscript fathers, i. e. senators.

Consecro, āre, āvi, ātum (cum, sacro). To consecrate.

Consector, āri, ātus sum, dep. (cum, sector). To follow, pursue.

Consenesco, ěre, senui (cum, senesco). To grow old.

Consequor, sequi, secutus sum, (cum, sequor). To succeed, follow, pursue; secure, obtain.

Consero, ěre, ui, tum, (cum, sero). To join together; *manum* or pug-

nam conserere, to join battle, engage in battle.

Conseruo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, seruo). To preserve, watch over, rescue.

Considĕro, āre, āvi, ātum. To inspect, examine.

Consido, ěre, sĕdi, sessum, (cum, sido). To encamp, settle.

Consilium, ii, n. Counsel, advice, wisdom, intention, design, council.

Consisto, ěre, stiti, stitum, (cum, sisto). To place or station one's self, to stand.

Consolĕor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (cum, solor). To comfort, console.

Conspĕctus, us, m. (conspicio). Sight, presence.

Conspicio, ěre, spexi, spectrum, (cum, specio). To see, observe.

Conspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (conspicio). To behold, see.

Conspiratio, ōnis, f. (conspiro). Union, conspiracy.

Constantĕr, ius, issime, adv. (consto). Consistently.

Constantia, ae, f. (consto). Constancy, firmness.

Constat, impers. (consto). It is known, is an admitted fact.

Constituo, ěre, ui, ātum, (cum, statuo). To constitute; build, erect; station, place; appoint, arrange, manage.

Consto, āre, stiti, stitum, (cum, sto). To stand together, halt.

Consuesco, ěre, ũvi, ũtum, (cum, suesco). To be accustomed.

Consuetudo, inis, f. (consuesco). Custom, usage, habit.

Consul, ūlis, m. (consŭlo). Consul, Roman chief magistrate.

Consulāris, e. Consular; *subs.* one who has been consul, one of consular rank.

Consulātus, us, m. (consul). Consulship.

Consūlo, ēre, sūlui, sultum. To consult, consider; *with dat.* to consult for one's good.

Consummo, āre, āvi, ātum. To finish, accomplish, complete.

Consumō, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, (cum, sumo). To consume, wear out, waste, use, employ.

Contēgo, ēre, tēxi, tectum, (cum, tego). To cover.

Contemno, ēre, tempsi, temptum, (cum, temno). To contemn, despise, disregard.

Contemptus, us, m. (contemno). Contempt, scorn, disregard.

Contendo, ēre, tendi, tentum, (cum, tendo). To contend, strive, attempt, labor; betake one's self, go.

Contentio, ōnis, f. (contendo). Effort, contest, struggle, exertion.

Contentus, a, um. Content, contented.

Contineus, entis, (contineo). Adjoining, continuous; *subs. f.* continent.

Continentia, ae, f. (contineo). Forbearance, self-control.

Contineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (cum, teneo). To hold, keep, check.

Continuo, āre, āvi, ātum, (continuus). To connect, unite, continue.

Contra, adv., and prep. with acc. Against, opposite to, contrary to; on the contrary.

Contra-dico, ēre, dixi, dictum. To contradict, object to.

Contrāho, ēre, traxi, tractum, (cum, traho). To collect, incur, contract.

Contrarius, a, um, (contra). Contrary to, opposite.

Crucicido, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, trucidō). To slay, kill, mangle.

Contueor, tuēri, tuius sum, dep. (cum, tueor). To survey, look upon, behold; consider, ponder.

Convalesco, ēre, lui, (cum, valesco). To gain strength, recover.

Conveniens, entis, (convenio). Becoming, fit, proper.

Convenienter, ius, issime, adv. (convenio). Fitly, suitably, agreeably, consistently.

Convenio, ire, vēni, ventum, (cum, venio). To convene, assemble, meet, agree, harmonize, benefit.

Converto, ēre, verti, versum, (cum, verto). To turn, change, alter, convert.

Convinco, ēre, vici, victum, (cum, vinco). To conquer, convict.

Convivium, ii, n. Feast, banquet.

Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, (cum, voco). To assemble, call together.

Copia, ae, f. Abundance, supply, ability, power; *pl.* forces, stores, supplies.

Coram, adv., and prep. with abl. In the presence of, before.

Corinthus, i, f. Corinth, a city of Achaia, (162).

Corinthius, a, um, (Corinthus). Corinthian, *subs.* *Corinthius, ii, m.* a Corinthian, (45).

Coriolānus, i, m. Coriolanus, a surname given to *Caius Marcius*, derived from *Coriōli*, the name of a town which he had taken in war, (174).

- Corioli, ōrum, m. pl.* Coriciū, a town in Latium, (174).
- Cornelia, æ, f.* Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, (131).
- Cornelius, ii, m.* Cornelius, the name of a distinguished Roman gens, including the *Scipios*; as, *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, (190, 194).
- Cornelius, a, um.* Belonging to the Cornelian family, (120).
- Cornu, us, n.* Horn, wing of an army.
- Corōna, æ, f.* Garland, crown.
- Corpus, ōris, n.* Body, community.
- Corrigo, ěre, rexi, rectum, (cum, rego).* To reform, correct.
- Corripio, ěre, ripui, reptum, (cum, rapio).* To seize, lay hold of.
- Corrumpe, ěre, rūpi, riptum, (cum, rumpo).* To corrupt, bribe, seduce.
- Crassus, i, m.* Crassus, a Roman name, (93). *Marcus Licinius Crassus*, a Roman general, (204).
- Creber, bra, brum.* Frequent, numerous.
- Credo, ěre, credidi, creditum.* To trust, believe.
- Cremĕra, æ, f.* The Cremera, a river of Etruria, in Italy, (175).
- Creo, are, avi, atum.* To appoint, elect, make.
- Creco, ěre, crĕvi, crĕtum.* To grow, increase.
- Crimen, inis, n.* Crime, accusation.
- Crimĭnor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (crimen).* To accuse.
- Crinis, is, m.* Hair.
- Critias, æ, m.* Critias, one of the thirty tyrants at Athens, (228).
- Crixus, i, m.* Crixus, a leader in the war of the gladiators, (204).
- Crucio, are, avi, atum, (crux).* To pain, afflict, torture.
- Crudĕlis, e.* Cruel.
- Crudĕritas, atis, f. (crudĕlis).* Cruelty.
- Crudĕlĭter, ius, issime, adv. (crudĕlis).* Cruelly.
- Cubĭtum, i, n.* The elbow, a cubit.
- Culpa, æ, f.* Fault, blame.
- Cultūra, æ, f. (colo).* Agriculture, cultivation.
- Cultus, us, m.* Culture, necessities, as food, clothing, etc.
- Cum, prep. with abl.* With.
- Cum, conj. = quum.*
- Cumae, arum, f.* Cumae, an ancient city and colony in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned for its Sibyl, (49, 7).
- Cunctatio, ōnis, f. (cunctor).* Delay.
- Cunctor, āri, ātus sum.* To delay, hesitate.
- Cunctus, a, um.* All, all together, entire.
- Cupĭde, ius, issime, adv. (cupĭdus).* Eagerly.
- Cupĭditas, atis, f. (cupĭdus).* Desire, wish.
- Cupĭdus, a, um, (cupio).* Desirous, having desires, avaricious, covetous, fond of.
- Cupio, ěre, ūvi or ii, ūtum.* To desire.
- Cur, adv.* Why, wherefore.
- Cura, æ, f.* Care, management anxiety.
- Cures, ium, f. pl.* Cures, the ancient capital of the Sabines, (159).
- Curia, æ, f.* Senate-house; ward.
- Curiatĭi, ōrum, m. pl.* The Curiatii,

three brothers who were selected from the Alban army to engage in combat with the three Horatii, also brothers, from the Romans, (160). See note on "*Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum*," (160).

Curius, *ii*, *m*. Curius, a Roman name, (27).

Curo, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*. To care for, take care of.

Curro, *ēre*, *cucurri*, *cursum*. To run.

Currus, *us*, *m*. (curro). Chariot.

Cursor, *ōris*, *m*. Cursor, surname of *Lucius Papirius*, dictator in the Samnite war, (178).

Cursus, *us*, *m*. (curro). Course.

Custodia, *ae*, *f*. Care, charge of, custody, confinement.

Custodio, *īre*, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, (custos). To guard, preserve, watch.

Custos, *ōdis*, *m*. and *f*. Guard, keeper.

Cynicus, *i*, *m*. A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic.

Cynoscephalae, *arum*, *f*. pl. Cynoscephalae, "Dogs' Heads," two hills in Thessaly, (197).

Cyprus, *i*, *f*. Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean sea, near Asia Minor, (27, 11).

Cyrus, *i*, *m*. The name of two eminent Persian princes; *Cyrus*, the Great, the founder of the Persian empire, (13), and *Cyrus*, the son of *Darius*, (225).

D.

Damnatio, *ōnis*, *f*. Condemnation.

Damno, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (damnum). To condemn; *capitis damnāre*, to condemn to death.

Damnum, *i*, *n*. Loss, damage.

Darius, *ii*, *m*. Darius, a celebrated king of Persia, (215).

Datis, *is*, *m*. Datis, one of the generals of Darius, (215).

De, prep. with abl. From, of, concerning, on the subject of, over.

Debeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ītum*. To owe, ought.

Debeor, *ēri*, *debitus sum*, dep. To be due, belong.

Debilito, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*. To weaken, disable.

De-cēdo, *ēre*, *cessi*, *cessum*. To depart, withdraw, die.

Decem, indecl. Ten.

Decemplex, *icis*, (decem, plico, to fold). Tenfold.

Decem-vir, *vīri*, *m*. A decemvir.

De-cerno, *ēre*, *crēvi*, *crētum*. To decide; contend, fight; decree, intrust by decree.

Decet, *decuit*, impers. It is seemly, becoming, becomes.

Decido, *ēre*, *cidī*, *cisum*, (de, caedo). To cut off; decide, determine.

Decimus, *a*, *um*, (decem). Tenth.

Decipio, *ēre*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, (de, capio). To deceive.

De-clāro, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*. To make clear, manifest; declare, pronounce.

Decrētum, *i*, *n*. (decerno). Decree.

Decus, *ōris*, *n*. Ornament, honor.

De-dēcus, *ōris*, *n*. Disgrace.

Dedicatio, *ōnis*, *f*. (dedico). Dedication.

Dedico, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (de, dico). To dedicate.

Deditio, *ōnis*, *f*. (dedo). Surrender.

De-do, *ēre*, *didī*, *dītum*. To surren-

- der; devote one's self to, give one's self up to.
- De-dūco, ěre, duxi, ductum.* To bring down, conduct; remove; lead.
- De-fatigo, are, avi, atum.* To weary, fatigue.
- Defectio, ōnis, f. (deficio).* Failure, eclipse, defection.
- De-fendo, ěre, fendi, fensum.* To defend, ward off.
- De-fĕro, ferre, tūli, latum.* To offer, exhibit, bestow, present: carry or bear away.
- Deficio, ěre, fĕci, fectum, (de, facio).* To fail, spend itself; be eclipsed; desert, revolt.
- De-flāgro, are, avi, atum.* To burn, burn down, consume, destroy.
- De-formis, e, (de, forma).* Deformed, ugly.
- De-fungor, gi, functus sum.* To discharge, execute; die.
- De-glūbō, ěre, —, gluptum.* To flay, to skin.
- Dein or deinde, adv.* Then, afterwards.
- Deiotārus, i, m.* Deiotarus, a king of Galatia, (206).
- Dejicio, ěre, jĕci, jectum, (de, jacio)* To throw down, overthrow, slay.
- De-lecto, are, avi, atum.* To allure; to delight, please.
- Delectus, a, um, (deligo).* Chosen.
- Deleo, ěre, evi, etum.* To destroy, efface, put an end to.
- De-libĕro, are, avi, atum.* To liberate.
- Deliciae, arum, f. pl.* Delights, pleasures; delight, darling, beloved.
- Deligo, ěre, legi, lectum, (de, lego).* To choose, select; love.
- Delirium, ii, n.* Madness, deluge, instances of it.
- Delos or Delus, i, f.* Delos, a small island in the Aegean sea, (27, 10).
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl.* Delphi, a town of Phocis, celebrated for the temple and oracle of Apollo, (217).
- Demarātus, i, m.* Demaratus, the father of Tarquinius Priscus, (162).
- De-mergo, ěre, mersi, mersum.* To plunge in, bury in, sink.
- De-mitto, ěre, misi, missum.* To let down, drop, send away, send.
- Democritus, i, m.* Democritus, a celebrated Grecian philosopher, (91).
- Demorior, mōri, mortuus sum, (de, morior).* To die.
- Demosthēnes, is, m.* Demosthenes, the most celebrated of the Grecian orators, (92, 7).
- Demum, adv.* At length, finally.
- Denarius, ii, m.* Denarius, a Roman silver coin, worth about sixteen cents.
- Deni, ae, a.* Ten by ten, ten at a time.
- Denique, adv.* Finally.
- Dens, dentis, m.* A tooth.
- De-nūdo, are, avi, atum.* To make naked, strip.
- Denuntiatio, ōnis, f. (denuntio).* Denunciation, warning.
- De-nuntio, are, avi, atum.* To declare, denounce.
- Denuo, adv.* Again, afresh.
- De-pello, ěre, pūli, pulsum.* To drive away, expel.
- De-pōno, ěre, posui, positum.* To

- lay down or aside, deposit, de-
pose.
- De-popŭlor, āri, ātus sum.* To pil-
lage, depopulate.
- De-porto, āre, āvi, ātum.* To carry
off or away.
- Depraedor, āri, ātus sum,* (de, prae-
dor). To ravage, plunder.
- Deprehendo, ěre, di, sum,* (de, pre-
hendo). To seize, catch, detect,
surprise.
- De-pugno, āre, āvi, ātum.* To fight.
- Derelectio, ōnis, f.* (de, relinquo).
Neglect, disregard.
- De-scribo, ěre, scripi, scriptum.* To
describe; impose; assess; desig-
nate; divide.
- Desĕro, ěre, serui, sertum,* (de, sero).
To abandon, desert.
- De-sidĕro, āre, āvi, ātum.* To long
for, wish, desire earnestly.
- Desilio, ěre, silui, sultum,* (de, salio).
To alight, dismount.
- Desino, ěre, sivi or sii, sĭtum,* (de,
sino). To cease, desist.
- Desipio, ěre,* (de, sapio). To be
void of understanding, be foolish,
be delirious.
- De-sisto, ěre, stiti, stĭtum.* To de-
sist, leave off.
- Desperatio, ōnis, f.* (despĕro). De-
spair, desperation.
- De-spĕro, āre, āvi, ātum.* To de-
spair.
- Despicio, ěre, spexi, spectrum,* (de,
specio). To despise, disregard.
- Destino, āre, āvi, ātum.* To destine,
appoint, design.
- De-sum, esse, fui.* To fail, be wanting.
- De-terreo, ěre, ui, ūtum.* To deter.
- Detineo, ěre, tenui, tentum,* (de, te-
neo). To detain, hinder.
- Detrahō, ěre, traxi, tractum,* (de,
traho). To draw or take away or
from, detract.
- Detrimentum, i, n.* Loss, damage,
detriment, harm.
- Deus, i, m.* God, deity. See 51, 5.
- De-vasto, āre, —, ātum.* To devastate,
pillage.
- De-venio, ěre, vēni, ventum.* To come
down, arrive, reach.
- De-vinco, ěre, vici, victum.* To con-
quer.
- Dexter, tra, trum.* Right, on the
right hand.
- Dextra, ae, f.* The right hand.
- Di.* See *Dis*.
- Diadĕma, ātis, n.* Diadem.
- Diagōras, ae, m.* Diagoras, a Rho-
dian athlete, who distinguished
himself in the Olympic games,
(143).
- Diana, ae, f.* The goddess Diana,
the daughter of Jupiter and La-
tona, and sister of Apollo, (97).
- Dico, ěre, dixi, dictum.* To say, call.
- Dictator, ōris, m.* (dico). Dictator,
an officer appointed by the Romans
in times of great danger.
- Dido, us, or ōnis, f.* Dido, the foun-
dress of Carthage, daughter of
Belus, (44, III.)
- Dies, ei, m. and f.* Day.
- Difficile, ius, lime, adv.* (difficilis).
With difficulty.
- Difficilis, e,* (dis, facilis). Difficult.
163, 2.
- Digitus, i, m.* Finger.
- Dignitas, atis, f.* (dignus). Dignity,
rank, office.
- Dignor, āri, ātus sum,* (dignus). To
deem worthy, deign.
- Dignus, a um.* Worthy.

Di-labor, tabi, lapsus sum, dep. To fall asunder, go to pieces; flee; scatter, disperse.

Dilatio, ōnis, f. Delay, delaying.

Diligens, entis, (diligō). Fond of, mindful, diligent, observant.

Diligenter, ius, issime, adv. (diligens). Carefully, diligently, earnestly.

Diligentia, ae, f. (diligens). Diligence.

Diligo, ĕre, lexi, lectum, (dis, lego). To choose, love.

Dimico, are, avi, atum, (dis, di, mico). To encounter, fight.

Di-mitto, ĕre, misi, missum. To dismiss, let go.

Diogenes, is, m. Diogenes, the noted Cynic philosopher of Greece, (135).

Dion, ōnis, m. Dion, brother-in-law of the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, (31).

Dionysius, ii, m. Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, (26).

Diripio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, (dis, di, rapio). To lay waste, pillage.

Diruo, ĕre, dirui, dirutum, (dis, di, ruo). To destroy, demolish.

Dis, or *di*, inseparable prep. Asunder, not.

Dis-cedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum. To depart, retire from.

Disceptatio, ōnis, f. Debate, quarrel.

Disciplina, ae, f. Discipline, instruction.

Discipulus, i, m, (disco). A learner, scholar, disciple.

Disco, ĕre, didici. To learn.

Discordia, ae, f. Strife, discord.

Discordo, are, avi, atum, (discors, discordant). To differ, be at variance, disagree.

Discrimen, inis, n. Danger, crisis.

Dis-curro, ĕre, curri, cursum. To run different ways, run about, separate.

Dispergo, ĕre, spersi, spersum, (dis, di, spargo). To scatter, disperse.

Displiceo, ĕre, plicui, plicitum, (dis, placeo). To displease.

Dis-pūto, are, avi, atum. To compute, estimate; examine, investigate, discuss.

Dis-sēro, ĕre, serui, sertum. To examine, argue, discuss.

Dissidium, ii, n. Dissension.

Dis-similis, e. Unlike, dissimilar.

Dissimulo, are, avi, atum. To dissemble, conceal, omit.

Dis-sipo, are, avi, atum. To dissipate, scatter.

Dis-solvo, ĕre, solvi, solutum. To destroy, abolish, dissolve.

Dis-tribuo, ĕre, tribui, tributum. To distribute.

Districtus, a, um, (distingo). Busy, occupied with.

Distingo, ĕre, strinxi, strictum, (di, stringo). To occupy, engage attention.

Ditio, ōnis, f. Rule, sway.

Diu, diutius, diutissime, adv. Long, for a long time.

Diutinus, a, um, (diu). Of long duration, lasting.

Diuturnitas, atis, f. (diuturnus). Long time.

Diversus, a, um. Diverse, unlike, opposite.

Dives, itis. Rich.

Divico, ōnis, m. Divico, a distinguished Helvetian general, (85, 5).

Divido, ĕre, divisi, divisum. To divide, allot.

Divinus, a, um. Divine.

Divitiæ, arum, f. (dives). Riches, wealth.

Divus, a, um. Divine; *subs.* god, goddess.

Do, dare, dedi, datum. To give, grant, impute, allow.

Doceo, ere, ui, tum. To teach.

Doctrina, æ, f. Instruction, learning, erudition, doctrine.

Doctus, a, um, (doceo). Learned, skilled.

Documentum, i, n. Lesson, proof, specimen, mark.

Dolabella, æ, m. Dolabella, a Roman name. *Publius Cornelius Dolabella*, son-in-law of Cicero, (122).

Doleo, ere, ui, itum. To grieve.

Dolor, oris, m. (doleo). Pain, grief.

Dolus, i, m. Artifice, deceit.

Domesticus, a, um, (domus). Domestic, private, personal.

Domicilium, ii, n. (domus). Habitation, abode.

Dominatio, onis. Rule, tyranny.

Dominatus, us, m. Rule, sovereignty.

Dominus, i, m. Master, owner.

Domo, are, ui, itum. To subdue.

Domus, us or *i, f.* House, home; *domi*, at home.

Donec, conj. Until.

Dono, are, avi, atum, (donum). To give, present with.

Donum, i, n. (do). Present, gift.

Dormio, ire, ivi or *ii, itum.* To sleep, slumber, rest.

Dos, dotis, f. Gift, dowry.

Drusus, i, m. Drusus, son of the Emperor Tiberius, (146).

Dubitatio, onis, f. (dubito). Doubt, hesitation.

Dubito, are, avi, atum. To doubt, hesitate.

Dubius, a, um. Doubtful; *neut.* of *ten subs.* doubt.

Ducenti, æ, a. Two hundred.

Duco, ere, duxi, ductum. To lead, conduct; *with uxorem*, to marry.

Duillius, ii, m. Duillius, a Roman name. *Caius Duillius*, a Roman commander and consul in the first Punic war, (185).

Dulcis, e. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

Dum, conj. While, until, provided.

Dum-modo, conj. So long as, provided that.

Duo, æ, o. Two, both. 175.

Duodécim, indec. (duo, decem). Twelve.

Duodécimus, a, um, (duodécim). Twelfth.

Duodequadragesimus, a, um. Thirty-eighth.

Duo-de-viginti, indec. Eighteen.

Duplex, icis. Double.

Duplico, are, avi, atum, (duplex). To double, increase.

Duritia, æ, f. (durus). Hardiness, austerity, rigid temperance, hardness.

Durus, a, um. Hard, harsh, rude.

Dux, ducis, m. and *f.* (duco). Leader, guide, general.

E

E or *ex*, prep. with abl. From, out of, of.

Ebrietas, atis, f. Drunkenness.

E-disco, ere, didici. To learn by heart, commit to memory.

E-do, edere, edidi, editum. To set forth, publish; do, perform, make, utter.

E-doceo, ēre, docui, doctum. To teach one thoroughly, inform, instruct.

E-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum. To lead out or forth.

Effēro, are, avi, atum. To enrage, madden, render unmanageable.

Effero, ferre, extūli, elatum, (ex, fero). To bring forth, carry forth or out; elate.

Efficio, ēre, fēci, factum, (ex, facio). To effect, occasion, accomplish, make, render.

Effluo, ēre, fluxi, fluxum, (ex, fluo). To flow out, pass away, disappear.

Effugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, (ex, fugio). To flee, escape from, escape.

Effundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, (ex, fundo). To pour out, pour; indulge in; squander, waste.

Egeo, egere, egui. To need, to want, require, to be without.

Egeria, ae, f. Egeria, a prophetic nymph from whom Numa professed to receive instructions, (159).

Ego, mei, I. *Egōmet, I* myself. 184, 6.

Egredior, egrēdi, egressus sum, dep. (e, gradior). To go or come out, to go forth, to go, to run away.

Egregie, adv. (egregius). Excellently, remarkably.

Egregius, a, um. Excellent, distinguished.

Ejicio, ēre, ejēci, ejectum, (e, jacio). To throw or drive out, expel; reject.

Elabor, elābi, elapsus sum, dep. To slip away, get off, escape.

Elabōro, are, avi, atum. To labor, exert one's self.

Elegantia, ae, f. Elegance, taste, propriety.

Elementa, ōrum, n. pl. The first principles, rudiments, elements.

Elephantus, i, m. Elephant.

Eligo, ēre, elegi, electum, (e, lego). To choose, elect.

Elōquens, entis, (elōquor). Eloquent.

Eloquenter, ius, issime, adv. (elōquens). Eloquently.

Eloquentia, ae, f. Eloquence.

Elōquor, lōqui, locūtus sum, dep. To speak out, utter, declare, tell.

Emaz, acis, (emo). Eager to buy, fond of buying.

E-mergo, ēre, mersi, mersum. To emerge, come to light, rise in importance.

Eminentia, ae, f. Eminence, excellence.

Emineo, ēre, ut. To stand out, be prominent or conspicuous.

E-mitto, ēre, misi, missum. To send forth or away; let go.

Emo, ēre, emi, emptum. To buy, purchase.

Emolumentum, i, n. Effort, exertion; gain, profit, advantage.

Enim, conj. For, indeed.

E-niteo, ēre, nitui. To shine forth; be distinguished.

Ennius, ii, n. Ennius, a celebrated Roman poet, (120).

Eo, adv. Thither; therefore; eo usque, so far, to such an extent.

Eo, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To go; walk, sail, ride, pass. 295.

Eodem, adv. (idem). To the same place.

Epaminondas, ae, m. Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban general, (92, 5).

Ephesius, a, um. Ephesian, relating to Ephesus, of Ephesus, born at Ephesus, (97).

Epigramma, ātis, n. Inscription, epigram. 58, 2.

Epirus, i, f. Epirus, a province in the north of Greece, (180).

Epistōla, ae, f. A letter, epistle.

Epūlae, arum, f. pl. Food, banquet, feast.

Epūlor, ari, atus sum, (epūlae). To feast.

Eques, itis, m. (equus). Horseman. Pl. cavalry.

Equester, tris, tre, (eques). Equestrian.

Equidem, conj. Indeed, truly, by all means.

Equitātus, us, m. Cavalry.

Equus, i, m. Horse: *ex equo*, from a horse, on horseback.

Eretria, ae, f. Eretria, an important city on the island of Euboea, (16).

Erga, prep. with acc. Towards.

Ergo, adv. Therefore; *as subs. abl.* on account of, for, *with gen.*

Erigo, ěre, erexi, erectum, (e, rego). To raise up, animate.

Eripio, ěre, eripui, ereptum, (e, rapio). To snatch or take away.

Error, ōris, m. Error, deception.

Erudio, ěre, ūvi or ii, itum. To instruct, refine, discipline.

Eruditus, a, um, part. (erudio). Learned, instructed in.

Erumpo, ěre, rūpi, ruptum. To break forth, rush forth.

Eruo, ěre, erui, erūtum, (e, ruo). To root out, destroy.

Esca, ae, f. Food, bait.

Et, conj. And; *et—el*, both—and.

Et—enim, conj. For, truly, because that, since.

Etiam. Also, even.

Etiam—si. Even if, although.

Etiam—tum, conj. Even then, till then, still.

Etruria, ae, f. Etruria, a country of Central Italy; Tuscany, (190).

Etruscus, i, m. An Etruscan, inhabitant of Etruria, (171).

Et—si. Even if, although, though.

Euboea, ae, f. Euboea, an island in the Aegean sea, (84). [(144).

Euripides, is, m. An Athenian poet,

Euphrātes, is, m. A river in Asia, (24).

Eurōpa, ae, f. The continent of Europe.

Eurybiādes, is, m. A king of Sparta, (219).

E—vado, ěre, vāsi, vāsum. To go out; to turn out, become; escape; evade.

E—venio, ěre, vēni, ventum. To come forth, happen; *evēnit, ut*, it chanced, that.

E—verto, ěre, verti, versum. To pull down, overthrow.

Evōco, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, voco). To call forth, summon.

Evōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (e, volo). To fly or flee away, hasten away.

Ex, prep. with abl. From. See *e* or *ex*.

Ex—adversum or *ex—adversus, adv.* and prep. with acc. Opposite, against.

Ex—animo, āre, āvi, ātum. To deprive of life or spirit; kill.

Ex—ardesco, ěre, arsi. To kindle, be inflamed; break out, *as war*.

Ex—cēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum. To retire, withdraw.

Ex-cello, ěre, cellui, celsum. To elevate; excel, be eminent.

Excelsus, a, um, (excello). Lofty.

Excidium, ii, n. Destruction, ruin.

Excipio, ěre, cępi, ceptum, (ex, capio). To take out, except.

Ex-cito, are, avi, atum. To excite, arouse, awaken, strengthen.

Excludo, ěre, clęsi, clęsum, (ex, claudo). To exclude, shut out, cut off.

Ex-cogito, are, avi, atum. To devise, think out.

Excutio, ěre, cussi, cussum, (ex, quatio). To shake or throw off.

Exemplum, i, n. Example.

Ex-eo, ire, iui or ii, itum. To go from or forth.

Exerceo, ěre, cui, citum, (ex, arceo). To exercise, practise.

Exercitus, us, m. (exerceo). Army, train.

Ex-haurio, ire, hausi, haustum. To exhaust, impoverish.

Ex-horresco, ěre, horrui. To dread, to tremble at.

Ex-igo, ěre, ęgi, actum, (ex, ago). To drive out, expel; finish, end; demand.

Exiguus, a, um. Small.

Eximius, a, um. Excellent, choice, remarkable.

Ex-imo, ěre, ęmi, emptum, (ex, emo). To take away or from; exempt; rescue.

Existimatio, ęnis, f. (existimo). An opinion, judgment, supposition; reputation.

Existimo, are, avi, atum, (ex, aestimo). To judge, think.

Exitum, ii, n. (exeo). End, death, destruction.

Ex-orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep.,

partly of 3d conj. To arise; be derived from. 288, 2.

Ex-orno, are, avi, atum. To adorn, beautify, embellish, furnish, equip.

Exosus, a, um. Hating, hated, odious.

Expedio, ire, iui or ii, itum. To release, extricate; also to be expedient, or profitable.

Expedio, ęnis, f. (expedio). Expedition.

Ex-pello, ěre, pęli, pulsum. To expel, drive away, banish.

Ex-pęto, ěre, iui or ii, itum. To seek, request.

Ex-pleo, ěre, ęvi, ętum. To fill, make full; fulfil.

Ex-plico, are, avi, atum. To unfold; adjust; settle.

Explorator, ęris, m. Explorer, spy.

Ex-pugno, are, avi, atum. To take, conquer, storm.

Ex-scindo, ěre, scidi, scissum. To destroy.

Ex-sculpo, ěre, sculpsi, sculptum. To erase.

Exsecrabilis, e. Detestable.

Exsequiae, arum, f. pl. Funeral.

Ex-sęquor, sęqui, secutus sum. To prosecute, accomplish, finish; perform.

Exsilium, ii, n. Banishment, exile.

Exspectatio, ęnis, f. (exspecto). Expectation, high hope.

Ex-specto, are, avi, atum. To await, expect.

Ex-stinguo, ěre, stinzi, stinctum. To extinguish, destroy.

Ex-struo, ěre, struxi, structum. To build, construct.

Exsul, ęlis, m. and f. An exile.

Ex-templo, adv. Immediately.

Ex-torqueo, ĩre, torsi, tortum. To extort, obtain by force.

Ex-trāho, ěre, trazi, tractum. To extract, draw out, remove; rescue.

F

Fabius, ii, m. Fabius, the name of a distinguished Roman family.

Quintus Fabius Maximus, the celebrated Roman general who so successfully weakened Hannibal in the first Punic war, (175).

Fabricius, ii, m. Fabricius, a distinguished leader of the Romans in the war against Pyrrhus, (182).

Fabŭla, ae, f. Report, narrative, fable, story, drama.

Facies, ěi, f. A face, appearance.

Facile, ius, ĩme, adv. (facilis). Easily.

Facilis, e, (facio). Easy.

Facinus, ōris, n. Deed, act; wickedness, crime.

Facio, ěre, feci, factum. To do, act, make, compose.

Factio, ōnis, f. Faction, party.

Facultas, atis, f. Capacity, ability, resource, opportunity; *plur.* riches, property, resources.

Fullo, ěre, fefelli, falsum. To deceive, foil.

Falsus, a, um. False, spurious.

Fama, ae, f. Fame, report.

Fames, is, f. Hunger, famine.

Familia, ae, f. Retinue of slaves, a family.

Familiaritas, atis, f. Friendship, intimacy.

Famŭla, ae, f. Female slave.

Fannius, ii, m. Fannius, a Roman name, (43).

Fanum, i, n. Temple.

Fascis, is, m. A bundle, parcel.

Fastidio, ĩre, iui or ii, itum. To loathe, despise, disdain.

Fatalis, e, (fatum). Fated, fatal.

Fatigo, are, avi, atum. To oppress, trouble, weary, importune.

Fatum, i, n. Fate, destiny, oracle.

Fauce, abl. f.; plur. fauces, faucium. Throat, jaws.

Faustŭlus, i, m. Faustulus, the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus, (153).

Faveo, ěre, favi, fautum. To favor.

Favor, ōris, m. (faveo). Favor, kindness.

Felicitas, atis, f. (felix). Felicity, success.

Feliciter, ius, issime, adv. (felix). Happily, prosperously.

Felis, is, f. Cat.

Felix, icis. Happy.

Femina, ae, f. Woman, female.

Femur, ōris, n. Thigh.

Fera, ae, f. Wild beast.

Ferax, acis. Fertile, fruitful, productive.

Fere, adv. Almost.

Ferre, adv. Almost.

Ferio, ĩre. To strike, beat.

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum. To bear, endure; raise; say, tell; propose, *as law.* 292.

Ferox, ōcis. Bold, warlike, savage.

Ferrum, i, n. Iron, sword.

Fertilis, e. Fertile, rich.

Ferus, a, um. Wild, rude, cruel; *ferus* and *fera* (subs.), wild animal or beast.

Fessus, a, um. Wearied, exhausted.

Festino, are, avi, atum. To hasten.

Festus, a, um. Festal; *festum* (subs.), a festival, feast.

Fidelis, e, (fides). Faithful, trusty.

- Fides*, ei, f. Fidelity, allegiance; protection, confidence, assurance; *in fide*, under protection.
- Fido*, ēre, *fisus sum*. To trust, confide.
- Fiducia*, ae, f. Trust, confidence.
- Filia*, ae, f., dat. and abl. pl. *filiabus*. Daughter. 49, 4.
- Filius*, ii, m. Son.
- Fingo*, ēre, *finxi*, *fictum*. To form, feign, represent.
- Finio*, ire, *ivi*, *itum*, (finis). To finish, put an end to.
- Finis*, is, m. and f. Limit, end; pl. territory.
- Finitimus*, a, um. Neighboring; *subs.* a neighbor.
- Fio*, *fiēri*, *factus sum*, pass. of *facio*. To be made; become, happen. 294.
- Firme*, adv. Firmly, resolutely.
- Firmitas*, atis, f. (firmus). Firmness, strength.
- Firmus*, a, um. Strong, secure, firm.
- Flagitiōsus*, a, um. Infamous, abandoned.
- Flagitium*, ii, n. Disgrace, shame, base deed.
- Flagro*, are, *avi*, *atum*. To burn, be carried on with zeal.
- Flaminius*, ii, m. Flaminius, a Roman consul, defeated by Hannibal at the Lake Trasimene, (190).
- Flamma*, ae, f. Flame.
- Flecto*, ēre, *flexi*, *flezum*. To bend, turn.
- Fletus*, us, m. Weeping, tears.
- Florens*, entis, (floreo). Blooming, youthful, excellent. *Florens aetas*, youth.
- Floresco*, ēre, *florui*, (floreo). To bloom, flourish, prosper; excl.
- Flos*, oris, m. Blossom, flower.
- Flumen*, inis, n. Stream, river.
- Fluvius*, ii, m. River.
- Foederātus*, a, um. Confederate, allied.
- Foedus*, ēris, n. League, alliance, treaty.
- Fons*, ontis, m. Spring, fountain.
- Forem*, es, etc. = *essem*, es, etc., Might be; *fore* = *futurum esse*. See 297, III. 2.
- Formo*, are, *avi*, *atum*. To form, fashion, adjust.
- Fors*, fortis, f. Chance; abl. *forte* as adv., by chance, perchance.
- Forsitan*, (fors, sit, an). Perhaps.
- Fortasse*. Perhaps.
- Forte*. See *fors*.
- Fortis*, e. Brave, valiant.
- Fortiter*, ius, *issimē*, adv. (fortis). Bravely.
- Fortitudo*, inis, f. (fortis). Fortitude, bravery.
- Fortuna*, ae, f. Fortune.
- Forum*, i, n. Market-place, forum.
- Fossa*, ae, f. Ditch, trench.
- Frango*, ēre, *fregi*, *fractum*. To break.
- Frater*, tris, m. Brother.
- Fraus*, dis, f. Fraud, deceit.
- Frequenter*, ius, *issime*, adv. Frequently, in great numbers.
- Fretus*, a, um. Trusting, relying upon.
- Fructus*, us, m. Fruit, produce.
- Frugalitas*, atis, f. Frugality, integrity.
- Frumentum*, i, n. Corn, grain.
- Fruor*, *frui*, *fruitus* and *fructus sum*, dep. To enjoy.
- Frustra*, adv. In vain.
- Fuga*, ae, f. Flight.

Fugio, ĕre, fugi, fugitum. To fly, flee, avoid, shun.

Fugo, are, avi, atum. To rout, put to flight.

Fulgur, ūris, n. Lightning, thunderbolt.

Fulguratio, ōnis, f. Lightning.

Fulmen, ĩnis, n. Lightning, thunderbolt.

Fundamentum, i, n. Foundation.

Funditus, adv. Utterly, entirely.

Fundo, ĕre, fudi, fustum. To pour out, shed, rout; also to make, cast.

Funeſtus, a, um, (funus). Deadly, destructive; mournful, sad.

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. To discharge, perform, pay.

Furcula, ae, f. Fork. *Furculae Caudinae*; see *Caudinus*.

Furius, ii, m. Furius, a Roman family name, as *Marcus Furius Camillus*; see *Camillus*.

Furor, ōris, m. Fury, madness.

Furtum, i, n. Theft.

Futurus, a, um, part. (sum). Future.

G.

Galatia, ae, f. Galatia, a country of Asia Minor, (206).

Gallia, ae, f. The ancient country of Gaul, (209).

Gallicus, a, um, (Gallia). Gallic.

Gallina, ae, f. Hen.

Gallus, i, m. A cock.

Gallus, i, m. (Gallia). A Gaul, a native of Gaul, (89, III.).

Gaudeo, ĕre, gavĭsus sum. To rejoice, take pleasure in. 271, 3.

Gaudium, ii, n. Joy, pleasure.

Gemĭnus, a, um. Twin, double.

Gemma, ae, f. Gem.

Gener, ĕri, m. Son-in-law.

Genero, are, avi, atum, (genus). To beget, create, produce.

Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno). Born, produced.

Gens, gentis, f. Family, clan, tribe, nation, race. *Ubinam gentium,* where in the world?

Genus, ĕris, n. Race, family, people, kind.

Germania, ae, f. Germany, (39, V.).

Germānus, i, m. (Germania). A German, (30).

Gero, ĕre, gessi, gestum. To bear, wear; carry on, perform; wage, as war.

Gestio, ĩre, ũi or ii, itum. To desire, long for.

Gigno, ĕre, genui, genitum. To bring forth, beget, produce.

Glacialis, e. Icy, freezing.

Gladiator, ōris, m. Gladiator, a fighter at the public games.

Gladiatorius, a, um, (gladiator). Gladiatorial.

Gladius, ii, m. Sword.

Glisco, ĕre. To grow, spread; rise.

Gloria, ae, f. Glory.

Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep. To boast, exult, glory.

Gracchus, i, m. Gracchus, a Roman name. *Sempronius Gracchus*, the Roman general defeated by Hannibal at the Trebia, (190). *Gracchi, ōrum, m. pl.* The Gracchi, members of the Gracchus family, but especially the two brothers, *Tiberius Cornelius Gracchus* and *Caius Cornelius Gracchus*, famous in the political history of Rome, (181).

Gradus, *us*, *m*. Step, position, stair.
Graece, *adv*. (Graecus). In the
 Greek language, in Greek.

Graecia, *ae*, *f*. Greece, (210).

Graecus or *Graius*, *a*, *um*, (Graecia). Grecian. Subs. *Graecus*
 or *Graius*, *i*, *m*. A Greek, (30,
 8).

Grammatica, *ae*, *f*. Grammar.

Grammaticus, *a*, *um*. Of or be-
 longing to grammar, grammatical.

Grandis, *e*. Large, great.

Grando, *inis*, *f*. Hail.

Gratia, *ae*, *f*. Favor, gratitude;
pl. thanks; *gratiā*, *abl*. for the
 sake of.

Gratius or *gratis*, *adv*. For nothing,
 without pay.

Gratulatio, *ōnis*, *f*. Gratulation,
 congratulation.

Gratus, *a*, *um*. Pleasing, accept-
 able; grateful.

Gravis, *e*. Heavy, severe.

Gravitas, *ātis*, *f*. (gravis). Weight;
 dignity, gravity.

Graviter, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (gravis).
 Heavily, severely.

Gravo, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, (gravis). To
 burden, load.

Grus, *gruis*, *m*. and *f*. Crane.

Gubernātor, *ōris*, *m*. Pilot, ruler,
 governor.

Gubernō, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*. To steer,
 pilot; direct, manage.

Gylippus, *i*, *m*. Gylippus, a Spar-
 tan commander in the Sicilian
 expedition, (223).

H.

Habeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*. To have; re-
 gard; keep. *Sermōnem habēre*,
 to hold a conversation.

Habito, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, (habeo). To
 inhabit, live in, dwell in. 332,
 I. 2.

Habitus, *us*, *m*. (habeo). Habit,
 dress, attire.

Hamīcar, *āris*, *m*. Hamilcar, the
 father of Hannibal, (186).

Hamus, *i*, *m*. Fish-hook, hook.

Hannibal, *ālis*, *m*. Hannibal, the
 celebrated Carthaginian general in
 the second Punic war, (189).

Hanno, *ōnis*, *m*. Hanno, a Cartha-
 ginian general in the second Punic
 war, (195).

Hasdrūbal, *ālis*, *m*. Hasdrubal,
 son of Hamilcar and brother of
 Hannibal, (192). Another of the
 same name was the brother-in-law
 of Hannibal, and the founder of
 New Carthage, in Spain.

Hasta, *ae*, *f*. Spear.

Hastile, *is*, *n*. Spear.

Hastilis, *e*, (hasta). Belonging to a
 spear.

Haud, *adv*. Not.

Haurio, *ire*, *hausi*, *haustum*. To
 drink, draw out, exhaust.

Hector, *ōris*, *m*. Hector, son of
 Priam and Hecuba, the bravest
 of the Trojans, (146).

Hedēra, *ae*, *f*. Ivy.

Hellespontus, *i*, *m*. Hellespont, the
 straits of the Dardanelles.

Helvetii, *ōrum*, *m*. The Helvetians,
 a people of Gaul, (42).

Hercules, *is*, *m*. Hercules, a cele-
 brated Grecian hero, deified after
 death.

Heres, *edis*, *m*. and *f*. Heir, heir-
 ess.

Herennius, *ii*, *m*. Herennius, the
 father of Pontius Thelesinus, who

- conquered the Romans at the Caudine Forks, (179).
- Herodôtus*, *i*, m. Herodotus, a celebrated Grecian historian, (20).
- Heros*, *ois*, m. Hero.
- Heu*! interj. Oh! Ah! Alas!
- Hiberna*, *orum*, n. (hibernus). Winter-quarters.
- Hic*, *haec*, *hoc*. This, he, she, it.
- Hic*, adv. Here, in this place.
- Hiems*, *emis*, f. Storm, winter.
- Hiero*, *onis*, m. Hiero, king of Syracuse at the time of the first Punic war, (185).
- Hierosolyma*, *ae*, f. or *orum*, n. pl. Jerusalem, the capital of Judea, (206).
- Hinc*, adv. (hic). Hence, on this account, on this side; *hinc*—*hinc*, on the one side—on the other side.
- Hippias*, *ae*, m. Hippias, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, (97).
- Hispania*, *ae*, f. Spain, (97).
- Hispanus*, *a*, *um*. Spanish; subs.
- Hispanus*, *i*, m. A Spaniard, (194).
- Historia*, *ae*, f. History.
- Hodie*, adv. To-day.
- Hoedus*, *i*, m. A kid, young goat.
- Homërus*, *i*, m. Homer, the celebrated Greek epic poet, (134).
- Homo*, *inis*, m. and f. Human being, man.
- Honestas*, *atis*, f. (honestus). Honor, honesty.
- Honeste*, *ius*, *issime*, adv. (honestus). Honorably, nobly, honestly.
- Honestus*, *a*, *um*, (honor). Full of honor, honorable, creditable, worthy, virtuous.
- Honor* or *honos*, *oris*, m. Honor, rank, dignity.
- Honorifice*, *centius*, *centissime*, adv. (honorificus). Honorably. 305.
- Honoro*, *are*, *ari*, *atum*, (honor). To honor, reverence.
- Hora*, *ae*, f. Hour.
- Horreo*, *ere*, *horruï*. To shudder; shudder at, dread.
- Horatii*, *orum*, m pl. See *Curatii*; also note on "*Horatiörum et Curatiörum*", (160).
- Horatius*, *ii*, m. See *Cocles* and *Pulvillus*.
- Hortensius*, *ii*, m. Hortensius, a Roman name. *Quintus Hortensius Hortälus*, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero, (84, 91).
- Hortor*, *ari*, *atus sum*, dep. To exhort, incite.
- Hospita*, *ae*, f. Guest.
- Hostia*, *ae*, f. Victim.
- Hostilis*, *e*, (hostis). Hostile.
- Hostilius*, *ii*, m. Hostilius, a Roman name. *Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome, (160). *Caius Hostilius Mancinus*, a Roman consul, (201).
- Hostis*, *is*, m. and f. Enemy.
- Humanus*, *a*, *um*, (homo). Human.
- Humilis*, *e*. Humble, small, low.
- Humo*, *are*, *ari*, *atum*. To bury.
- Hypänis*, *is*, m. Hypanis, a river of Sarmatia, (85).

I.

- Iberus*, *i*, m. Iberus, a river of Spain, now the Ebro, (25).
- Ibi*, adv. There, in that place.
- Ico*, *ere*, *ici*, *ictum*. To strike; make, ratify.

- Idem, eūdem, idem.* The same ;
sometimes best rendered by also.
- Idoneus, a, um.* Suitable, fit.
- Ignitur, conj.* Therefore, accordingly.
- Ignāvus, a, um.* Slothful, indolent.
- Ignis, is, m.* Fire.
- Ignōro, are, avi, ātum.* To be ignorant of, not know.
- Ignosco, ěre, ignōvi, ignōtum.* To excuse, forgive, overlook.
- Illeus, ium, m.* Inhabitants of Ilium, Trojans, (146).
- Ilum, ii, n.* Ilium, or Troy, sometimes applied to the city, and sometimes to the district, (236).
- Ille, a, ud.* That ; he, she, it.
- Illustris, e.* Illustrious, famous.
- Illustro, are, āvi, ātum, (illustris).*
To enlighten, illumine, illustrate, celebrate.
- Illyricus, a, um, or Illyrius, a, um.*
Illyrian, of or pertaining to Illyria, a country on the northeastern coast of the Adriatic, (245). Subs.
- Illyricus or Illyrius, i, m.,* an Illyrian.
- Imago, ĩnis, f.* Image, figure, picture.
- Imbecillus, a, um, or imbecillis, e.*
Weak, feeble.
- Imbruo, ěre, imbui, imbūtum.* To imbue, impress.
- Imitatio, ōnis, f.* Imitation.
- Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep.* To imitate, copy, portray, counterfeit.
- Immatūrus, a, um, (in, matūrus).*
Young, immature.
- Immēmor, ōris, (in, memor).* Unmindful, forgetful.
- Immitto, ěre, misi, missum, (in, mit-*
to). To send or let in ; let go ; bring forward.
- Immortalis, e, (in, mortālis).* Immortal.
- Immortalitas, ātis, f. (immortālis).*
Immortality.
- Immunitas, ātis, f.* Immunity, exemption.
- Imo or immo, adv.* Yes indeed, indeed, by all means.
- Impatiens, entis, (in, patiens).* Impatient.
- Impatienter, ius, iissime, adv. (impatiens).* Impatiently.
- Impedimentum, i, n. (impedio).* Impediment, obstacle ; *pl.* baggage.
- Impedio, ěre, īvi or ii, itum.* To impede, embarrass ; hinder, prevent.
- Impello, ěre, pūli, pulsum, (in, pello).* To impel, induce.
- Impensa, ae, f.* Expense, cost.
- Imperātor, ōris, m. (impĕro).* Commander, emperor.
- Imperitus, a, um, (in, peritus).* Unskilled, ignorant.
- Imperium, ii, n. (impĕro).* Command, power, rule, sway, reign.
- Impĕro, are, āvi, ātum.* To command, rule, govern.
- Impĕtro, are, āvi, ātum.* To accomplish, obtain.
- Impĕtus, us, m.* Attack, fury.
- Impiētas, ātis, f. (impius).* Want of respect, irreverence, impiety.
- Impius, a, um, (in, pius).* Undutiful, irreverent, impious, abandoned.
- Impōno, ěre, posui, positum, (in, pono).* To place or put in or to ; enjoin ; impose.

Imprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, probo).

To reject.

Imprudenter, ius, issime, adv. (imprudens, imprudent). Imprudently.

Impūbes, ēris. Youthful, young.

Impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (in, pugno).

To assail, attack.

Impulsus, us, m. (impello). Instigation.

In, prep. with acc. or abl. Into, to, for, against, *with acc.*; in, on, *with abl.*

Inānis, e. Empty, void; vain, foolish, useless.

Incendium, ii, n. (incendo). Fire, conflagration.

Incendo, ēre, cendi, censum. To set on fire, inflame, excite.

Incertus, a, um. Uncertain.

Incesso, ēre, cessivi or cessi. To attack.

Inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum. To begin, commence.

Incido, ēre, cidi, cāsum, (in, cado).

To fall into or upon, fall in with, happen.

Incido, ēre, cidi, cīsum, (in, caedo).

To cut, destroy.

Incipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (in, capio).

To begin, undertake.

Inciſamentum, i, n. (incito). Incitative, inducement.

Inciſatus, a, um, (incito). Running; *equo inciſato*, at full speed.

In-cito, āre, āvi, ātum. To incite, hasten, spur on; inspire.

In-clino, āre, āvi, ātum. To incline, bend; *pass.* to sink, go to ruin.

In-cōla, ae, m. and f. (incōlo). Inhabitant.

In-cōlo, ēre, colui, cultum. To dwell, abide in, inhabit.

In-cōlūmis, e. Safe, uninjured.

In-credibilis, e. Incredible.

Incrementum, i, n. Growth, increase.

Incurſio, ōnis, f. (incurro). Attack, inroad.

Inde, adv. Thence, from that place.

Indecōre, adv. Disgracefully.

India, ae, f. India, an extensive country of Asia, (242).

In-dico, ēre, dixi, dictum. To declare, publish, appoint.

Indigeo, ēre, indigui. To need; part. *indigens*, as *adj.* or *subs.* indigent, an indigent person.

Indignatio, ōnis, f. (indignor). Scorn, indignation.

Indignor, āri, ātus sum, (indignus).

To disdain, scorn; be indignant.

Indignus, a, um. Unworthy, harsh, indecent.

Indomitus, a, um. Unsubdued, invincible.

Indubitatū, a, um. Undoubted, certain.

Induciae, or *indutiae, arum*, f. pl. Truce.

In-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum. To induce, lead into, overlay, adorn with, gild.

Indurātus, a, um, (indūro). Obdurate, hardened.

In-dūro, āre, āvi, ātum. To harden.

Industria, ae, f. Industry.

In-eo, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To enter, go into; *gratiam inire*, to obtain the favor of, conciliate. 295.

Inermis, e, (in, arma). Unarmed.

Infamis, e. Infamous, notorious.

Infans, antia, adj. Speechless, dumb; *subs.* an infant.

In-felix, icis. Unhappy, unfortunate.

In-fensus, a, um. Exasperated, enraged.

Inferior, ius. Inferior. 163, 3.

In-fêro, ferre, tûli, illatum. To carry against, wage against. 292, 2.

Infesto, are, avi, atum, (infestus). To infest, trouble.

Infestus, a, um. Infested, troublesome, hostile.

In-finitus, a, um. Great, infinite, boundless, of unlimited power.

In-flammo, are, âvi, atum. To set on fire, burn, inflame, arouse.

Informis, e, (in, forma). Shapeless, deformed.

In-frendo, ère, —, fressum, frêsum. To gnash with the teeth.

In-fringo, ère, frêgi, fractum, (in, frango). To infringe, break.

Infûla, ae, f. Fillet, head-dress, badge of office.

In-gêmo, ère, ui. To groan, lament.

Ingenium, ii, n. Character, genius, intellect, power.

Ingen, entis. Great, mighty.

Ingratius or ingrâtis, adv. Against one's will.

In-grâtus, a, um. Disagreeable, offensive, ungrateful.

In-gredior, grêdi, gressus sum, dep. (in, gradior). To enter, encounter.

In-haereo, ère, haesi, haesum. To cleave or stick to, to stick fast, adhere.

In-hio, are, âvi, atum. To gape, stand open; desire, long for.

Inhumanitas, atis, f. (inhumanus). Barbarity, incivility, inhumanity.

Inimicus, a, um, (in, amicus). Hostile; *subs.* an enemy.

Iniquus, a, um, (in, aequus). Unfavorable, unjust.

Initium, ii, n. (ineo). Beginning; *pl.* sacred mysteries.

Injicio, ère, jêci, jectum, (in, jacio). To throw in; cause; inspire with.

Injuria, ae, f. Injury, wrong.

Injuste, ius, issime, adv. (injustus). Unjustly.

In-justus, a, um. Unjust, oppressive, severe.

In-nocens, entis. Innocent.

In-notesco, ère, notui. To become known.

In-noxius, a, um. Harmless, innocent.

In-numerabilis, e. Innumerable.

In-opinatus, a, um. Sudden, unexpected.

Inquam, defective. To say. See 297, II. 2.

Insania, ae, f. Insanity, folly.

Inscitia, ae, f. Ignorance.

In-sêquor, sêqui, secutus sum. To follow, pursue.

Insidiae, arum, f, pl. Ambush, treachery, plot.

Insigne, is, n. Mark, sign; *pl.* badges of office, insignia.

Insignis, e. Distinguished, noted.

In-simûlo, are, âvi, atum. To blame, accuse, charge.

In-sisto, ère, stiti, stitum. To persist; urge; entreat.

In-solens, entis. Unusual, insolent.

Insolenter, ius, issime, adv. (insolens). Insolently.

Inspecto, are, âvi, atum. To look at, to look on.

Inspicio, ère, spexi, spectrum, (in, spe

cio). To consider, inspect, look on.

Instauro, are, avi, atum. To renew.

Instituto, ere, stitui, stitutum, (in, statuo). To institute, establish.

Institutum, i, n. (instituo). Habit, manner, custom, institution.

In-sto, stare, stiti, statum. To stand in or upon a thing, be near to; to urge, insist, beg earnestly.

Instrumentum, i, n. (instruo). Implements, movables, goods.

In-struo, ere, struxi, structum. To prepare, build, furnish with, equip.

Insula, ae, f. Island.

In-super. Moreover.

In-tactus, a, um. Unharmed.

Integer, gra, grum. Whole, entire, unhurt; just, impartial, neutral.

Integritas, atis, f. (integer). Integrity, probity, honesty.

Intelligentia, ae, f. (intelligo). Intelligence, discernment, understanding.

Intelligo, ere, lexi, lectum. To understand, perceive, know.

Inter, prep. with acc. Between, among, in the midst of.

Intercipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, (inter, capio). To catch; intercept, take from.

Intercludo, ere, clusi, clusum, (inter, claudo). To prevent, cut off.

Interdum, adv. Sometimes.

Inter-ea, adv. In the mean time.

Inter-eo, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To perish. 295.

Inter-est, impers. It concerns, it is important.

Intersector, oris, m. (interficio). Murderer.

Interficio, ere, feci, fectum, (inter, facio). To kill, slay.

Interim, adv. In the mean time, meanwhile.

Interimo, ere, emi, emptum, (inter, emo). To deprive of, to kill.

Interior, iua. Interior, inland. 166.

Interitus, us, m. (intereo). Destruction.

Interjicio, ere, jeci, jectum, (inter, jacio). To place between; anno interjecto, at the expiration of a year.

Internecio, onis, f. Slaughter.

Inter-nuncius or *internuntius, ii, m.* Messenger.

Interregnum, i, n. An interreign; interregnum.

In-territus, a, um. Fearless, undismayed.

Inter-rogo, are, avi, atum. To ask, question.

Inter-rumpo, ere, rupi, ruptum. To break down, interrupt.

Inter-sero, ere, serui, sertum. To allege, interpose.

Inter-sum, esse, fui. To be present at, take part in.

Inter-venio, ire, vëni, ventum. To intervene, occur.

Intestinus, a, um. Intestine, civil.

Intra, adv., and prep. with acc. Within.

Intro, are, avi, atum. To enter.

Intro-eo, ire, ivi or ii, itum. To enter. 295.

In-tueor, tuëri, tuitus sum. To look at, observe.

Intus, adv. Within.

In-usitatus, a, um. Unusual, extraordinary.

In-utilis, e. Useless.

In-vado, ēre, vāsi, vāsum. To invade, seize.

In-venio, ire, vēni, ventum. To find, invent, devise, meet with.

Inventrix, icis, f. (inventor). Inventress.

In-vicem, adv. By turns, one another.

In-victus, a, um. Unconquered, invincible.

In-video, ēre, vidi, visum. To envy.

Invidia, ae, f. Envy, hatred.

Invisus, a, um. Odious, hateful.

Invito, āre, avi, ātum. To invite, allure.

Invitus, a, um. Unwilling.

Ionia, ae, f. Ionia, a country in the western part of Asia Minor, (224).

IONES, um, m. pl. The Ionians.

Iphicrātes, is, m. Iphicrates, a celebrated Athenian general. He rose from an humble station to the highest offices of state, (49).

Ipse, a, um. Self, himself, herself, itself.

Ira, ae, f. Anger.

Irascor, irasci, irātus sum, dep. To be angry, be in a rage.

Irātus, a, um, (irascor). Enraged, angry, angered.

Irreparābilis, e. Irrecoverable.

Irrideo, ēre, risi, risum, (in, rideo). To ridicule, laugh at, laugh.

Irrito, āre, āvi, ātum. To provoke, irritate, incite.

Irumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, (in, rumpo). To rush into, make an incursion into.

Is, ea, id. He, she, it, that, such.

Isocrātes, is, m. Isocrates, a famous orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, (45).

Iste, a, ud. That, such; sometimes used in contempt.

Ister, tri, m. The river Danube. This name is applied to the lower part of the river, the upper part taking the name Danubius, (215).

Ita, adv. Thus, so; to such an extent.

Italia, ae, f. Italy, (180).

Italicus or Itālus, a, um. Italian; subs. *Itālus, i, m.,* an Italian, (148).

Itā-que, adv. Therefore, and thus, accordingly.

Iter, itinēris, n. Way, march, route, road.

Iterum, adv. Again, a second time.

J

Jaceo, ēre, ui, itum. To lie.

Jacio, ēre, jeci, jactum. To throw, hurl; also, to lay, place, erect.

Jaculum, i, n. (jacio). Dart, javelin.

Jam, adv. Now, already.

Janiculum, i, n. Janiculum, a hill on the west side of the Tiber, not one of the seven hills of Rome, though included within the wall built by Aurelian in the third century, (148).

Jocus, i, m., also in the pl. *joca, jocorum.* Joke, jest. 141.

Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum. To order, direct.

Jucundus, a, um. Pleasing, pleasant, delightful.

Judaea, ae, f. Judea, (206).

Judaicus, a, um. Jewish; subs. *Judaicus, i, m.,* a Jew, (206).

Judex, icis, m. and f. (judico). Judge, arbiter.

Judicium, *ii*, n. (judex). Judgment, decision, trial.

Judico, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*. To judge.

Jugum, *i*, n. Yoke.

Julius, *ii*, m. See *Caesar*.

Jungo, *äre*, *junxi*, *junctum*. To join, unite; *societätem jungere*, to form a partnership.

Junior, *ius*, (juvénis). Younger. 168, 3.

Junius, *ii*, m. Junius, a Roman name; as *Caius Junius*, consul and dictator, (20, 7). See *Brutus*.

Jupiter, *Jovis*, m. Jupiter, king of the gods. 66, 3.

Juro, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*. To take oath, swear.

Jus, *juris*, n. Right, justice, authority, control; *jure*, with or by right, justly, properly.

Justitia, *ae*, f. (justus). Justice.

Justus, *a*, *um*, (jus). Just.

Juvenca, *ae*, f. Heifer, cow.

Juvenus, *i*, m. A young bullock.

Juvénis, *e*. Young; *subs.* a youth. 168, 4.

Juventus, *ütis*, f. (juvénis). Youth; the period of youth.

Juvo, *äre*, *juvi*, *jutum*. To help, aid, assist, support.

L

L. An abbreviation of *Lucius*.

Labiénus, *i*, m. Labienus, a Roman name. *Titus Labiénus*, the legate of Caesar in Gaul, (56, 14).

Labor, *öris*, m. Labor, work.

Laböro, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (labor). To labor, strive, take pains; toil; suffer.

Lac, *lactis*, n. Milk.

Lacedaemon, *önis*, f. The city of

Lacedaemon or Sparta, the capital of Laconia, (94).

Lacedaemonius, *a*, *um*. Lacedaemonian or Spartan; *subs.* *Lacedaemonius*, *ii*, m., a Lacedaemonian or Spartan, (123).

Lacesso, *äre*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To excite, assail, provoke.

Laconia or *Laconica*, *ae*, f. Laconia, a country of the Peloponnesus, (222).

Laco or *Lacon*, *önis*, m. A Laconian.

Lacräma or *lacröma*, *ae*, f. Tear.

Lacrämo or *lacrömo*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, (lacräma). To weep, shed tears.

Lacus, *us*, m. Lake. 117.

Laelius, *ii*, m. Laelius, a Roman name. *Caius Laelius*, a celebrated Roman consul and augur, surnamed the Wise. He was the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger, (65).

Laetitia, *ae*, f. (laetus). Joy, gladness.

Laetus, *a*, *um*. Glad, joyous, pleased.

Laevinus, *i*, m. Laevinus, a Roman name. *Publius Valerius Laevinus*, a Roman consul, (180). *Marcus Valerius Laevinus*, also a Roman consul and a distinguished commander, (193).

Laevus, *a*, *um*. Left, on the left hand.

Lamächus, *i*, m. Lamachus, an Athenian general in the Sicilian expedition, (223).

Lamia, *ae*, m. Lamia, a Roman surname, (71).

Lanio, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*. To tear in pieces.

Lassitudo, *inis*, f. Fatigue, weariness.

Latēbra, *ae*, *f*. Retreat, hiding-place, pretence.

Latine, *adv*. (Latinus). In Latin.

Latinus, *i*, *m*. Latinus, an ancient king of the Laurentians in Italy, (149).

Latium, *ii*, *n*. Latium, a country of Italy containing Rome, (167).

Latinus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Latin; subs.

Latinus, *i*, *m*, an inhabitant of Latium, a Latin; *pl*. the Latins, (161).

Latro, *onis*, *m*. Robber.

Latus, *a*, *um*. Broad, wide.

Latus, *eris*, *n*. Side.

Laudabilis, *e*, (*laudo*). Praiseworthy, laudable.

Laudō, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*laus*). To praise.

Laurentia, *ae*, *f*. See *Acca*.

Laus, *laudis*, *f*. Praise.

Lavinia, *ae*, *f*. Lavinia, daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas, (149).

Lavinium, *ii*, *n*. Lavinium, a town in Latium, a few miles south of Rome, founded by Aeneas, and named by him after his wife Lavinia, (149).

Lazo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To relax, loosen.

Lectūto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*lego*). To read often, with eagerness, to read. 332, I. 3.

Lectus, *a*, *um*, (*lego*). Choice, excellent.

Legatio, *onis*, *f*. Legation, embassy.

Legatus, *i*, *m*. Ambassador, lieutenant, messenger.

Legio, *onis*, *f*. Legion, a body of soldiers.

Lego, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*lex*). To bequeathe as a legacy.

Lego, *ere*, *legi*, *lectum*. To choose, elect; read.

Lentulus, *i*, *m*. Lentulus, a surname of a distinguished Roman family.

Publius Cornelius Lentulus, a conspirator with Catiline, (97, 15).

Leo, *onis*, *m*. Lion.

Leonidas, *ae*, *m*. Leonidas, a Spartan king who fell at Thermopylae, (124).

Lepidus, *i*, *m*. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Octavianus and Antony, (83, 212).

Lesbos or *Lesbus*, *i*, *f*. Lesbos, a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, (49, 12).

Letalis, *e*, (*letum*). Deadly, mortal.

Letum, *i*, *n*. Death.

Leuctra, *orum*, *n*. *pl*. Leuctra, a small town in Boeotia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedaemonians, (229).

Leuctricus, *a*, *um*. Of or belonging to Leuctra; Leuctrian, (230).

Levis, *e*. Light, easy.

Leviter, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (*levis*). Lightly, slightly.

Lex, *legis*, *f*. Law, condition, terms.

Liber, *bri*, *m*. Book.

Liber, *era*, *erum*. Free.

Liberi, *orum*, *m*. *pl*. Children.

Libero, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*liber*). To liberate, free.

Libertas, *atis*, *f*. (*liber*). Liberty, freedom.

Licet, *impers*. It is lawful, is permitted.

Licet, *conj*. Although, though.

Licinius, *ii*, *m*. Licinius, a Roman name. *Publius Licinius*, a Roman consul and commander in the war with Perseus, (198). *Marcus Li-*

cinus Crassus, proconsul in the war of the gladiators, (204).
Ligneus, *a*, *um*. Wooden, of wood.
Ligures, *um*, *m*. pl. The Ligurians, inhabitants of Liguria in the western part of Italy, (190).
Lilybaeum, *i*, *n*. Lilybaeum, a promontory on the southwestern coast of Sicily, (188).
Lis, *litis*, *f*. Strife, quarrel, lawsuit.
Litterae, *arum*, *f*. pl. Letter, letters ; literature. 132.
Litus, *oris*, *n*. Shore, sea-shore.
Locuplêto, *are*, *âvi*, *âtum*. To enrich, make rich.
Locus, *i*, *m*. pl. *loci* or *loca*, *n*. Place. 141.
Longe, *ius*, *issîme*, *adv*. (longus). Much, greatly, by far.
Longinquus, *a*, *um*. Remote, distant, long.
Longitûdo, *inis*, *f*. (longus). Length.
Longus, *a*, *um*. Long.
Loquor, *loqui*, *locûtus sum*. To speak, converse.
Lorica, *ae*, *f*. Coat-of-mail.
Lucius, *ii*, *m*. Lucius, a name common among the Romans ; as, *Lucius Tarquinius Priscus*, (162).
Lucretius, *ii*, *m*. Lucretius, a Roman name. *Spurius Lucretius*, the colleague of Publicola in the consulship, (170).
Lucrum, *i*, *n*. Gain, profit, advantage.
Lucus, *i*, *m*. Grove.
Ludus, *i*, *m*. Game, play, sport, school.
Lugeo, *êre*, *luzi*. To grieve, mourn, weep for.
Lumen, *inis*, *n*. A light ; the eye.
Luna, *ae*, *f*. Moon.

Luo, *êre*, *lui*, *lûitum* or *lutum*. To pay ; expiate, atone for.
Lupa, *ae*, *f*. A she-wolf.
Lupus, *i*, *m*. A wolf.
Lustratio, *onis*, *f*. (lustrô). Expiatory sacrifice ; review attended with sacrifices.
Lustro, *are*, *âvi*, *âtum*. To purify, review.
Lusus, *us*, *m*. Play, game ; jest, sport, fun.
Lulatus, *ii*, *m*. See *Catulus*.
Lux, *lucis*, *f*. Light, light of day.
Luxuria, *ae*, *f*. Luxury, excess.
Lycurgus, *i*, *m*. Lycurgus, the celebrated law-giver of Sparta, (95).
Lydia, *ae*, *f*. Lydia, a country in Asia Minor, (225).
Lydius, *a*, *um*. Lydian, pertaining to Lydia ; *subs*. a Lydian, (33).
Lysander, *dri*, *m*. Lysander, a celebrated Spartan general, (225).

M

M. An abbreviation of *Marcus*.
Macedonia, *ae*, *f*. Macedonia, Macedon, a country north of Thessaly, (193).
Macêdo, *onis*, *m*. A Macedonian, (230).
Macedonîcus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. Macedonian, (197).
Magis, *comp*. *adv*. More. See the superlative, *maxîme*.
Magister, *tri*, *m*. Master, leader, teacher.
Magistra, *ae*, *f*. Instructress, teacher.
Magistrâtus, *us*, *m*. Magistracy, magistrate.
Magnifice, *centius*, *centissîme*, *adv*. (magnificus). Magnificently, splendidly. 305.

Magnificenter, *ius*, *issime*, adv. = *magnifice*.

Magnificentia, *ae*, *f*. (magnificus). Magnificence, costliness.

Magnificus, *a*, *um*; comp. *magnificentior*, superl. *magnificentissimus*. Splendid; stately; high-minded, magnificent. 164.

Magnitudo, *inis*, *f*. (magnus). Greatness, size.

Magnopere, adv. (magnus, opus). Greatly, earnestly.

Magnus, *a*, *um*; comp. *major*, superl. *maximus*. Great, large; in comp. and superl. sometimes older, oldest, elder, eldest: *majorēs*, forefathers, ancestors; *majorēs natu*, elders. 165.

Magus, *i*, *m*. Generally plur. *Magi*, *orum*. A wise man, particularly among the Persians.

Majestas, *atis*, *f*. Majesty, dignity.

Major. See *magnus*.

Male, comp. *pejus*, superl. *perissime*, adv. (malus). Badly, with ill success. 305.

Male-dico, *ere*, *dixi*, *dictum*. To speak evil of, revile, abuse, rail at.

Maleficus, *a*, *um*, (male, facio). Evil-doing, vicious, wicked, hurtful. 164.

Malo, *malle*, *malui*, irregular. To prefer. 293.

Malum, *i*, *n*. Misfortune, evil.

Malus, *a*, *um*; comp. *pejor*, superl. *perissimus*. Bad, poor, wicked. 165.

Mancinus, *i*, *m*. Mancinus, a Roman consul in the war with the Numantians, (201).

Mando, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To bid, enjoin, intrust.

Maneo, *ēre*, *mansi*, *mansum*. To remain.

Manifesto, *āre*, *āvi*, *atum*. To show, manifest.

Manius, *ii*, *m*. Manius, a Roman name; as, *Manius Manlius*.

Manlius, *ii*, *m*. Manlius, a Roman name. *Manius Manlius*, a Roman consul in the third Punic war, (199). *Titus Manlius*, a Roman youth, surnamed *Torquatus* for his achievements in the Gallic war, (177).

Mantineā, *ae*, *f*. A city of Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus, (142).

Manumitto, *ēre*, *mihi*, *missum*, (manus, mitto). To release from one's power, emancipate, make free.

Manus, *us*, *f*. Hand; force.

Marathon, *onis*, *m*. Marathon, a town and plain in Attica, celebrated for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians, (216).

Marathonius, *a*, *um*. Marathonian; of or belonging to Marathon, (97).

Marcus, *ii*, *m*. Marcus, a Roman name. See *Ancus*, *Censorinus*.

Marcellus, *i*, *m*. Roman gen'l, (193).

Marcus, *i*, *m*. Marcus, a Roman name, (186).

Mardonius, *ii*, *m*. Mardonius, a Persian general, defeated by Pausanias in the battle of Plataea, (221).

Mare, *is*, *n*. Sea.

Marinus, *a*, *um*, (mare). Marine, of the sea, from or by the sea.

Marius, *ii*, *m*. Marius, a Roman name. *Caius Marius*, a distinguished Roman general, the conqueror of Jugurtha, and leader in the civil war against Sulla. He was consul seven times, (202).

Mars, Martis, m. Mars, the god of war; sometimes put for war itself, (152, 226).

Massa, ae, f. Mass, lump.

Mater, tris, f. Mother.

Materia, ae, f., or *materies*, ei, f. Material.

Matricidium, ii, n. Matricide.

Matrimonium, ti, n. Marriage.

Matrōna, ae, f. Matron.

Maxime, adv. Especially, in the highest degree. See *magis*.

Maximus, a, um; superlative of *magnus*. Greatest.

Maximus, i, m. Maximus, a Roman surname; as, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, the famous dictator in the second Punic war, (175).

Medicus, i, m. Physician.

Medius, a, um. Middle, midst of, middle of. 441, 6.

Medius, ii, m. Medius, a Thessalian, friend of Alexander the Great, (243).

Medus, a, um. Median, Assyrian, (53).

Mehercūle, adv. By Hercules, truly, indeed.

Mel, mellis, n. Honey.

Melior, ius. Better. See *bonus*.

Membrum, i, n. Member, limb.

Memini, isti, defect. To remember. 297.

Memor, oris. Mindful, endowed with memory, remembering readily, remembering.

Memorabilis, e. Memorable.

Memoria, ae, f. Memory, recollection.

Memphis, is, f. Memphis, a city of Egypt, (239).

Menander, dri, m. Menander, a Roman name, (67).

Mendacium, ii, n. Untruth, falsehood, lie.

Menenius, ii, m. See *Agrippa*.

Mens, mentis, f. Mind, reason.

Mensis, is, m. Month.

Mentio, ōnis, f. Mention.

Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. To speak falsely, lie, cheat, deceive.

Merces, edis, f. (mereo). Reward, price, wages.

Mercor, ari, atus sum, dep. To trade, buy, purchase.

Mercurius, ii, m. Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the god of eloquence, and the messenger of the gods, (19).

Mereo, ēre, ui, itum. To deserve, merit.

Mereor, eri, itus sum, dep. To deserve, earn, merit.

Mergo, ēre, mersi, mersum. To merge, sink; destroy.

Merito, adv. (meritum). With good reason, with reason, deservedly.

Meritum, i, n. Reward, merit.

Merum, i, n. Wine, pure wine.

Mesopotamia, ae, f. Mesopotamia, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris, (24, 10).

Metallum, i, n. Metal, mine.

Metellus, i, m. Metellus, a Roman name; as, *Metellus Pius*, (188).

Metior, iri, mensus sum, dep. To measure, estimate.

Motius, ii, m. See *Suffetius*.

Meto, ēre, messui, messum. To reap, mow.

Metuo, ēre, ui. To fear.

Metus, us, m. Fear, dread.

Meus, a, um, voc. sing. masc. *mi*. My, mine. 185.

Migro, ĕre, avi, atum. To migrate, remove.

Miles, ūtis, m. Soldier.

Militaris, e, (miles). Military.

Militia, ae, f. (miles). Warfare, military service, military affairs.

Milito, are, avi, atum, (miles). To serve as a soldier, to serve.

Mille, subs. and adj. Thousand; *millia, subs., a* thousand, a thousand men.

Milliarium, ii, n. Milestone, mile.

Miltiades, is, m. Miltiades, a celebrated Athenian general, conqueror at Marathon, (39, IV.)

Minerva, ae, f. Goddess of wisdom, (22).

Minime, adv. Least. See *parum*.

Minimus, a, um, (parvus). Smallest, least.

Minŭtor, ari, atus sum, dep. To threaten, menace.

Minor, ōris. See *Armenia*.

Minor, us, (parvus). Smaller, less.

Minuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. To lessen, diminish.

Minus, adv. Less. See *parum*.

Mirabilis, e, (miror). Wonderful.

Mirificus, a, um, (mirus, facio). Causing wonder, wonderful, marvellous.

Miror, ari, atus sum, dep. To wonder, admire.

Mirus, a, um. Wonderful, surprising.

Miser, ĕra, ĕrum. Unfortunate, unhappy, worthless, miserable, sad.

Misereo, ĕre, ui, ūtum. To pity; often impersonal; *misĕret me*, I pity.

Misereor, ĕri, misertus or miserŭtus sum, dep. To pity.

Miseria, ae, f. (miser). Misery, affliction.

Misericordia, ae, f. Compassion.

Mithridates, is, m. Mithridates, a celebrated king of Pontus, (202).

Mithridaticus, a, um. Mithridatic; of or belonging to Mithridates, (202).

Mitis, e. Mild, gentle, placid.

Mitto, ĕre, misi, missum. To send

Moderate, ius, issime, adv. (moderatus). With moderation.

Moderatio, ōnis, f. Moderation, self-control.

Moderatus, a, um. Discreet, moderate.

Modius (or um, n.), ii, m. Measure, a little more than a peck.

Modo, adv. Now, only, but, provided that; *modo—modo*, sometimes—sometimes.

Modus, i, m. Manner, measure, limits.

Moenia, ium, n. pl. Walls of a city, city.

Moles, is, f. Mole, dam.

Molestus, a, um. Unwelcome, irksome, oppressive, troublesome, painful.

Molitio, ōnis, f. Undertaking, preparation.

Mollio, ĭre, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum. To soften.

Momentum, i, n. Weight, influence.

Moneo, ĕre, ūi, ūtum. To advise, warn, admonish.

Monŭtus, us, m. (moneo). Advice.

Mons, montis, m. Mountain, mound.

Monstro, are, avi, atum. To show.

Mora, ae, f. Delay.

Morbus, i, m. Disease

Morior, *iri* or *i*, *mortuus sum*, dep.

To die. 288.

Moror, *ari*, *atus sum*, dep. (*mora*).

To delay, tarry.

Mors, *mortis*, f. Death.

Morsus, *us*, m. Bite.

Mortalis, *e*. Mortal, deadly; *subs.* mortal, man.

Mortifer, *era*, *erum*, (*mors* and *fero*).

Deadly, mortal.

Mos, *moris*, m. Custom, manner; *pl.* character, morals.

Motus, *us*, m. Motion; commotion, revolt.

Moveo, *ere*, *movi*, *motum*. To move, excite.

Mox, adv. Presently, soon.

Mucius, *ii*, m. Mucius, a Roman name. *Mucius Scaevola*, a Roman youth who attempted to assassinate Porsena, (172).

Mucro, *onis*, m. Point of sword, sword.

Muliebris, *e*, (*mulier*). Belonging to women, womanly, woman's.

Mulier, *eris*, f. Woman.

Multitudo, *inis*, f. (*multus*). Multitude.

Mullo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To punish, deprive of by way of punishment; to fine.

Multo, adv. (*multus*). By far, much.

Multus, *a*, *um*; comp. *plus*, n., superl. *plurimus*. Much, many. 165.

Mundus, *i*, m. World, universe.

Munia, *ium*, n. pl. Duties, functions of office.

Munificentia, *ae*, f. Munificence, beneficence.

Munimentum, *i*, n. Fortification, defence, covering.

Munio, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To fortify, defend.

Munitio, *onis*, f. Fortification, rampart.

Munitus, *a*, *um*, part. (*munio*). Fortified.

Munus, *eris*, n. Reward, present; service, office.

Munychia, *ae*, f. The Athenian harbor Munychia and the hill which rises above it, (228).

Murus, *i*, m. Wall.

Mus, *muris*, m. Mouse.

Mutatio, *onis*, f. (*muto*). Change.

Muto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To change, alter.

Mutuus, *a*, *um*. Mutual.

Mycæle, *es*, f. Mycale, a high promontory or mountain of Ionia, in Asia Minor, (221).

Myndii, *orum*, m. pl. Myndians, inhabitants of Myndus, (135).

Myndus or *os*, *i*, f. Myndus, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor, now Mendes, (135).

N

Nam, conj. For.

Nam-que, conj. For, but.

Nanciscor, *nancisci*, *nactus sum*, dep. To obtain, take advantage of.

Narro, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To relate, narrate.

Nascor, *nasci*, *natus sum*, dep. To be born, be produced, to arise.

Natalis, *e*, (*nascor*). Of or belonging to one's birth, natal; *natalis dies*, birth-day.

Natio, *onis*, f. Nation, people.

Natu, defective, abl. sing. (*nascor*). By birth, in age: *maximus natu*, eldest. 134.

Natūra, ae, f. Nature, creation.
Natus, a, um, part. (nascor). Born, having been born.
Naturalis, e, (natūra). Natural.
Navfragium, ii, n. (navis, fran, o). Shipwreck.
Nautius, ii, m. Nautius, a Roman name; as, *Caius Nautius*, the consul, (19, 11).
Navālis, e, (navis). Naval.
Navigatio, ōnis, f. Navigation, sailing.
Navīgo, āre, āvi, ātum. To sail, sail upon, navigate.
Navis, is, f. Ship.
Ne, adv., and conj. used with imperative and subj. Not, that not, lest; *after verbs of fearing*, that, lest; *nequidem, or ne—quidem*, not even.
Ne, interrog. particle. 346, II. 1.
Nec or neque, adv. and conj. Neither, nor; and not, not; *nec—nec, neque—neque*, neither—nor.
Necessarius, a, um. Necessary.
Necesse, adj. neut. used chiefly in this form. Necessary, inevitable.
Neco, āre, āvi, ātum. To slay, kill.
Negligens, entis, (negligo). Negligent, neglectful.
Negligo, ěre, lexi, lectum. To neglect, disregard.
Nego, āre, āvi, ātum. To deny, refuse.
Negotium, ii, n. Business, difficulty; undertaking, work, enterprise.
Nemo, (inis, gen. not in good use). No one, nobody.
Nepos, ōtis, m. Grandson.
Neptūnus, i, m. Neptune, the god of the sea, (155).

Neque. See *Nec*.
Nequeo, ěre, ěvi, or ii, ětum, irreg. like *eo*. To be unable, not to be able. 296.
Nequidem. See *Ne*.
Nequis or ne quis, qua, quod, or quid. That no one.
Nervii, ōrum, m. Nervians, a people of Belgic Gaul, (28).
Nescio, ěre, ěvi or ii, ětum, (ne, scio). To be ignorant, not to know.
Nescius, a, um, (nescio). Ignorant, unknown.
Nicias, ae, m. Nicias, an Athenian statesman and general, (223).
Nicomēdes, is, m. Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, (43).
Niger, gra, grum. Dark, black, dusky.
Nigrans, antis. Black, dusky.
Nihil, n. indec. Nothing; *adv.* not, in nothing. 128.
Nihilum, i, n. Nothing.
Nilus, i, m. The river Nile in Egypt, (211).
Nimis, adv. Exceedingly, too much.
Nimius, a, um. Excessive, too much, too great.
Nisi, conj. Unless, if not, except.
Niteo, nitēre, nitui, (nix). To shine, glitter, glisten.
Nitor, niti, nixus or nixus sum, dep. To strive, attempt; to depend or rely upon.
Nix, nivis, f. Snow.
Nobilis, e. Noble, famous.
Nobilitas, atis, f. (nobilis). Fame, nobleness; nobility, nobles.
Nobilis, are, āvi, ātum, (nobilis). To render famous; to ennoble; improve.

Noceo, ēre, ui, ūm. To hurt, harm, injure.

Noctu, abl. By night.

Nocturnus, a, um. Nocturnal, occurring at night.

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irreg. To be unwilling. 293.

Nomen, inis, n. Name.

Nomīno, āre, āvi, ātum, (nomen). To name, call.

Non, adv. Not; *nonnisi*, only.

Nonagesimus, a, um. Ninetieth.

Nonaginta, indec. Ninety.

Non-dum, adv. Not yet.

Nonne, interrog. particle. Whether, expecting answer yes. 346, II. 1.

Nonnullus, a, um, (declined like nullus). Some.

Nonus, a, um. Ninth.

Nosco, ēre, novi, notum. To know, understand, learn.

Noster, tra, trum. pron. Our.

Notitia, ae, f. (notus). Celebrity, note; acquaintance, knowledge.

Notus, a, um. part. (nosco). Known.

Novem, indecl. Nine.

Noverca, ae, f. Step-mother.

Novo, āre, āvi, ātum, (novus). To renew, change; revolutionize.

Novus, a, um. New; *novae res*, revolution.

Nox, noctis, f. Night.

Nubes, is, f. Cloud.

Nubo, ēre, nupsi, nuptum. To veil one's self, to marry, applied to the bride as she was covered with a veil.

Nudus, a, um. Naked, uncovered, destitute of.

Nullus, a, um. No one, no. 151.

Num, interrog. particle. Whether,

used both in direct and in indirect questions. See 346, II. 1.

Numa, ae, m. Numa. Numa Pomilius, the second king of Rome, (159).

Numantia, ae, f. Numantia, a city of Spain, (201).

Numantini, ōrum, m. pl. Numantians, the inhabitants of Numantia, (201).

Numen, inis, n. A god, deity.

Numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (numērus). To count, reckon, number.

Numērus, i, m. Number, quantity.

Numida, ae, m. A Numidian, inhabitant of Numidia in Africa, (48).

Numitor, ōris, m. Numitor, a king of Alba, grandfather of Romulus and Remus, (154).

Nummus, i, m. Money, a piece of money, a coin.

Nunc. Now.

Nuncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum. To call, name.

Nunquam. Never.

Nuntio (or cio), āre, āvi, ātum, (nuntius). To announce, relate.

Nuntius, ii, m. Message, news, messenger.

Nuptiae, ārum, f. pl. Marriage, nuptials.

Nutrio, ire, iui or ii, itum. To nourish, support.

Nutrix, icis, f. Nurse.

Nympha, ae, f. Nymph, spouse.

Nysa, ae, f. Nysa, a city in India, (242).

O.

O, interj. O!

Ob, prep. with acc. On account of, for.

Ob-dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum. To draw over, overspread, cover.

Obedio, īre, īvi or īi, ītum. To obey, serve; be subject to.

Ob-eo, īre, īvi or īi, ītum. To meet; die. 295.

Objecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (objicio). To expose, set forth; endanger. 332, I.

Objicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (ob, jacio). To expose, offer, present.

Oblecto, āre, āvi, ātum. To delight, divert, please.

Ob-ligo, āre, āvi, ātum. To bind, oblige, put under obligation.

Oblitus, a, um, part. (obliviscor). Having forgotten, forgetful.

Oblivio, ōnis, f. (obliviscor). Forgetfulness, oblivion.

Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. To forget.

Ob-ruo, ēre, rui, rūtum. To destroy, overwhelm.

Obscūrus, a, um. Obscure, hidden; mean.

Obscero, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, sacro). To beseech, implore.

Obses, īdis, m. and f. Hostage.

Obsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, (ob, se-deo). To besiege, invest.

Obsidio, ōnis, f. (obsideo). Siege, blockade.

Ob-sum, obesse, obfui. To be hurtful, be injurious, to injure.

Ob-sto, stāre, stiti, statum. To oppose, prevent.

Obtemperatio, ōnis, f. Submission, obedience.

Ob-tēro, ēre, trīvi, tritum. To crush, wear down.

Obtineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (ob, teneo). To obtain, hold, prevail.

Obtingo, ēre, tigi, tactum, (ob, tango). To befall, happen to.

Ob-trunco, āre, āvi, ātum. To slaughter.

Occaeco, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, caeco). To darken, obscure, blind, dazzle.

Occasio, ōnis, f. Opportunity, occasion.

Occāsus, us, m. The setting of the heavenly bodies; setting, evening; the west.

Oc-cido, ēre, cidi, cāsum, (ob, cado). To fall down, fall; to set; to perish, die, be ruined.

Occido, ēre, cidi, cāsum, (ob, caedo). To kill, slay.

Occulte, ius, īssime, adv. (occultus). In secret, secretly.

Occultus, a, um. Secret, hidden; reserved, dissembling.

Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum. To occupy, take possession of.

Occurro, ēre, curri (cucurri), cursum, (ob, curro). To meet, attack. 273, I. 2.

Oceānus, ī, m. Ocean.

Octaviānus, ī, m. (Caesar). Octavianus, the first Roman emperor usually called Augustus after his victory at Actium, (213).

Octāvus, a, um, (octo). Eighth.

Octingenti, ae, a. Eight hundred.

Octo, indecl. Eight.

Octogēsīmus, a, um. The eightieth.

Octoginta, indecl. (octo). Eighty.

Oculus, ī, m. Eye.

Odi, odisse, defect. To hate; dislike. 297.

Odium, ii, n. Hatred, enmity.

Oenomaus, i, m. Oenomaus, a celebrated gladiator, (204).

Offendo, ěre, fendi, fensum. To offend, injure.

Offensus, a, um, (offendo). Offended, hostile.

Offero, ferre, obtuli, oblātum, (ob, fero). To offer, show; *se offerre*, to present one's self, to offer one's self, *sometimes* as an antagonist, to oppose; expose one's self.

Officium, ii, n. Office, duty, kindness, kind office.

Olim, adv. Formerly.

Olympiæus, Olympicus or *Olympius, a, um.* Olympic, (134).

Olynthus, i, f. Olynthus, a city of Thrace.

Olynthii, ōrum, m. pl. The Olynthians, (231).

Omen, ĩnis, n. Omen, sign.

Omitto, ěre, misi, missum, (ob, mitto). To let go, omit, neglect, disregard.

Omnis, e. All, every, whole.

Oneraria, æ, f. (onus). Ship of burden.

Onĕro, ěre, āvi, ātum, (onus). To burden, load, oppress.

Onustus, a, um, (onus). Laden, full of.

Opĕra, æ, f. Pains, work, labor; care, attention; means.

Optimus, a, um. Rich, fertile.

Oporet, impers. It behooves, one ought. 299.

Opperior, oppertiri, oppertus or *opertitus sum, dep.* To wait for, await.

Oppidānus, a, um, (oppidum). Inhabitant of a town, citizen.

Oppidum, i, n. Town, city.

Opportunitas, atis, f. (opportūnus). Opportunity, fitness.

Opportūnus, a, um. Suitable, fit.

Opprimo, ěre, pressi, pressum, (ob, premo). To put down, defeat, overcome; suppress; oppress.

Oppugno, ěre, āvi, ātum, (ob, pugno). To attack, storm, take by storm.

(Ops), opis, f., nom. sing. not used. Power, resources, wealth, force, aid.

Optabilia, e, (opto). Wished for, desirable.

Optimus, a, um, superl. (bonus). Best, most excellent.

Optio, ōnis, f. Choice, option.

Opto, ěre, āvi, ātum. To wish, desire; ask.

Opulens, entis, or opulentus, a, um, adj. Wealthy, rich.

Opus, ěris, n. Work.

Opus, nom. and accus. Need, necessary thing, necessary.

Ora, æ, f. The shore, coast.

Oraculum, i, n. Response, oracle.

Oratio, ōnis, f. (oro). Oration, speech, language.

Orator, ōris, m. (oro). Orator, messenger.

Orbis, is, m. Circle, world; *orbis terrarum*, the world.

Ordĭno, ěre, āvi, ātum, (ordo). To arrange, establish.

Ordo, ĩnis, m. Row, rank, order; bank *as of oars*; *extra ordinem*, out of the common course.

Orestes, is, and æ, m. Orestes, son

of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, (43).
Oriens, entis, (orior). Rising; the morning, the east, the countries of the east, the Orient, (213).
Origo, inis, f. Origin, source.
Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. To rise, appear, dawn. 288, 2.
Ornamentum, i, n. Equipage, ornament, jewel.
Orno, are, avi, atum. To adorn, equip.
Oro, are, avi, atum. To beg, ask, speak.
Ortus, us, m. (orior). A rising; place of rising, the east; birth; beginning.
Os, ossis, n. Bone.
Oscûlor, âri, âtus sum. To kiss.
Ostendo, ère, di, sum or tum. To show.
Ostentum, i, n. (ostendo). Prodigy.
Ostia, ae, f. Ostia, a town at the mouth of the Tiber, (161).
Ostium, ii, n. Mouth, door.
Otium, ii, n. Leisure, rest, ease, idleness.
Ovis, is, f. Sheep.
Ovum, i, n. Egg.

P.

P. An abbreviation of *Publius*.
Paco, are, âve, âtum (pax). To subdue.
Pactum, i, n. Bargain, contract; *abl. pacto,* way, manner.
Padus, i, m. River Po in Italy, (55).
Paene, adv. Almost.
Paenitet, ère, paenituit, impers. It causes regret; *paenitet me,* it causes me to repent, I repent, am sorry for, regret.

Palam, adv. Openly.
Palatium, ii, n. Palace.
Pallium, ii, n. Cloak, coat, garment.
Pango, ère, pepigi, pactum. To contract, ratify.
Papirius, ii, n. See *Cursor*.
Par, paris, adj. Equal, a match for, competent for.
Parâtus, a, um, (paro). Prepared, ready.
Parco, ère, pepercî or parsi, parsum. To spare.
Parens, entis, m. and f. Parent.
Parento, are, avi, atum, (parens). To sacrifice in honor of parents or friends.
Pareo, ère, ui, utum. To obey, be subject to.
Pario, ère, pepèri, partum. To bear, bring forth, produce, lay, accomplish, procure.
Paro, are, avi, atum. To prepare, equip.
Pars, partis, f. Part, portion; party.
Parsimonia, ae, f. Frugality, parsimony.
Particeps, participis, (pars, capio). Sharing, partaking, participant.
Partim. Partly, in part; *partim—partim,* some—others, either—or.
Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. To divide, share.
Parum, comp. minus, superl. minime, adv. Too little, little, not enough. 305.
Parvus, a, um, comp. minor, superl. minimus. Small, little, unimportant.
Pasco, ère, pâvi, pastum. To feed, graze.

Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep. To feed, graze, graze upon.

Passer, ̄ris, m. Sparrow.

Passus, us, m. Pace; *mille passus*, a mile.

Pastor, ̄ris, m. (pasco). Shepherd.

Patefacio, ̄re, f̄eci, factum, (pateo, facio). To disclose, lay open, open.

Pateo, ̄re, ui. To lie open, be exposed.

Pater, tris, m. Father, sometimes senator.

Paternus, a, um, (pater). Paternal.

Pator, pati, passus sum, dep. To permit, keep, endure.

Patria, ae, f. Country, native country.

Patrimonium, ii, n. Estate, patrimony.

Patrius, a, um, (pater). Fatherly.

Patruus, i, m. Uncle by the father's side, paternal uncle.

Pauci, ae, a. Few.

Paulatim, adv. By degrees, gradually.

Paulus or *Paullus, i*, m. Paulus, a surname in the Aemilian gens or tribe. *Lucius Aemilius Paulus*, the name of two Roman consuls, one of whom fell in the battle of Cannae, (191); the other conquered Perseus at Pydna, (198).

Paulo, adv. (paulus). A little, by a little.

Paulus, a, um. Little, small.

Pauper, ̄ris. Poor, without means; scanty, meagre.

Pausanias, ae, m. Pausanias, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea, (221).

Pax, pacis, f. Peace.

Pectus, ̄ris, n. Breast.

Pecunia, ae, f. Money, sum of money.

Pecus, ̄ris, n. Flock, herd, cattle.

Pedes, ̄tis, m. Foot-soldier; *plur.* infantry.

Pedester, tris, tre. Pedestrian, on foot, on land; *pedestres copiae*, infantry forces.

Pellicio, ̄re, lexi, lectum. To allure, cajole.

Pellis, is, f. Skin, hide.

Pello, ̄re, pep̄uli, pulsum. To drive.

Pelopidas, ae, m. Pelopidas, a celebrated Theban general, (230).

Penarius, a, um. Of or for provisions; *cella penaria*, granary.

Pendeo, ̄re, pependi. To hang, be suspended.

Pen̄etro, ̄re, ̄vi, ̄tum. To penetrate.

Pen̄itus, adv. Inwardly; fully, entirely.

Per, prep. with acc. Through, by, during.

Per-curro, ̄re, percurri or *per-curri, cursum*. To run through, pass over.

Percussor, ̄ris, m. Assassin, murderer.

Perdiccas or *Perdicca, ae, m*. Perdiccas, one of the most distinguished generals of Alexander the Great, (97).

Perd̄itus, a, um, (perdo). Lost, abandoned, desperate.

Per-do, ̄re, didi, ditum. To destroy, waste, lose.

Per-duco, ̄re, duxi, ductum. To conduct, bring to, to extend, build, make.

Perennis, *e*, (per, annus). Continual, perpetual.

Per-eo, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To perish. 295.

Per-exiguus, *a*, *um*. Very small, very little.

Per-fēro, *ferre*, *tūli*, *lātum*. To carry through; bear; suffer.

Perfidia, *ae*, *f*. Perfidy.

Pergo, *ēre*, *rexi*, *rectum*, (per, rego). To go on or to, persevere.

Pericles, *is*, *m*. Pericles, a celebrated Athenian orator and statesman, (222).

Periculōsus, *a*, *um*, (pericūlum). Dangerous.

Pericūlum, *i*, *n*. Danger, peril.

Peritus, *a*, *um*. Skilled in, skilful.

Per-magnus, *a*, *um*. Very great.

Per-mitto, *ēre*, *misi*, *missum*. To send; grant, permit; *permittitur*, *impers*., it is permitted.

Per-multus, *a*, *um*. Very much, very many.

Permutatio, *ōnis*, *f*. Exchange, barter.

Per-paucus, *a*, *um*. Few, very few.

Per-pētro. *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*. To finish, achieve.

Perpetuo, *adv*. (perpetuus). Constantly, ever.

Perpetuus, *a*, *um*. Perpetual, constant.

Persa, *ae*. or *Perses*, *ae*, *m*. A Persian, (44, II; 126).

Per-sēquor, *sēqui*, *secūtus sum*, *dep*. To follow, pursue, carry on, prosecute.

Perseus, *i*, or *Perses*, *ae*, *m*. Perseus or Perses, the last king of Macedonia, (198).

Persevēro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*. To persevere, persist.

Persicus, *a*, *um*. Persian, (50, 13).

Persōna, *ae*, *f*. Part, character, person.

Perspicio, *ēre*, *spexi*, *spectum*, (per, specio). To perceive.

Per-stringo, *ēre*, *strinxi*, *strictum*. To graze, wound slightly.

Per-suadeo, *ēre*, *suāsi*, *suāsum*. To persuade.

Per-terreo, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*. To terrify greatly.

Pertineo, *ēre*, *tinui*, (per, teneo). To pertain to, tend.

Per-turbo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*. To disturb, throw into confusion, route, embarrass.

Per-utilis, *e*. Very useful.

Per-venio, *ire*, *vēni*, *ventum*. To reach, come to.

Perverse, *adv*. Perversely, wrongly.

Pes, *pēdis*, *m*. Foot.

Peto, *ēre*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To seek, ask; aim at; attack.

Phaēthon, *ontis*, *m*. Phaethon, fabled son of Helios the sun, (71).

Phalērae, *arum*, *f*. pl. Trappings, ornaments for horses.

Phalērum, *i*, *n*. Phalerum, the oldest harbor of Athens; often called *Phalericus portus*.

Pharnāces, *is*, *m*. Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, (205).

Pharsālus, *i*, *f*. Pharsalus, a city in Thessaly, where Pompey was defeated by Caesar, (210). The district was called Pharsalia.

Philippi, *orum*, *m*. pl. Philippi, a city in Macedonia, (213).

Philippus, *i*, *m*. Philip, the name of several Macedonian kings, the

most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great, (140, 230).

Philosophia, *ae*, *f*. Philosophy.

Philosophus, *i*, *m*. Philosopher.

Phyle, *es*, *f*. Phyle, a castle in Attica, (228).

Picenum, *i*, *n*. Picenum, a district in the eastern part of Italy.

Picenus, *a*, *um*, (*Picenum*). Of or belonging to Picenum, Picene, (23, 19).

Pictas, *atis*, *f*. Dutiful conduct, sense of duty; affection; loyalty; piety.

Piget, *ere*, *piguit* or *pigitum est*, impers. It irks, grieves, displeases. 299.

Pingo, *ere*, *pinxi*, *pictum*. To paint, depict.

Piraeus, or *Piraeus*, *i*, *m*. The Piraeus, the celebrated port of Athens, (228).

Pirata, *ae*, *m*. Pirate.

Piscis, *is*, *m*. A fish.

Pius, *i*, *m*. See *Metellus Pius*, (138).

Placeo, *ere*, *ui*, *itum*. To please, be pleasing to; be determined.

Placidus, *a*, *um*, (*placeo*). Quiet, gentle.

Placo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To quiet, soothe, calm, appease.

Plancus, *i*, *m*. Plancus, a Roman name, (42, 9).

Plataeae, *arum*, *f*. *pl*. Plataea, a city in Boeotia, (221).

Plataeenses, *ium*, *m*. *pl*. The Plataeans, the inhabitants of Plataea, (216).

Plato, *onis*, *m*. Plato, one of the most celebrated Grecian philoso-

phers, disciple of Socrates, and instructor of Aristotle, (81).

Plebs, *bis*, *f*. Common people, people.

Plenus, *a*, *um*. Full, possessed of, rich in.

Plerumque, *adv*. (*plerusque*). Commonly, generally, frequently.

Plerusque, *aque*, *umque*. Most, many.

Plurimus. See *Multus*.

Plus, *adv*. More.

Plus, *uris*, *n*. *adj*. More, *pl*. many, several. See *Multus*.

Poculum, *i*, *n*. Cup.

Poema, *atis*, *n*. Poem.

Poena, *ae*, *f*. Punishment.

Poenus, *i*, *m*. A Carthaginian, (185).

Poeta, *ae*, *m*. Poet.

Polliceor, *eri*, *itus sum*, *dep*. To promise, offer.

Pollux, *ucis*, *m*. Pollux, a celebrated pugilist, brother of *Castor*, (63, 9). According to some authorities, he was the son of Tyn-darus, but according to others, he was the son of Jupiter. See *Castor*.

Polycrates, *is*, *m*. Polycrates, a celebrated tyrant of Samos, (24, 12).

Pompa, *ae*, *f*. Pomp, public procession, procession.

Pompeius, *ii*, *m*. Pompey, the name of a Roman gens. *Cnaeus Pompeius*, a Roman consul and a distinguished commander, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia, (205). *Quintus Pompeius*, also consul and commander, defeated in several engagements by the Numantines, (201).

Pompeianus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. (*Pompeius*).

- Pompeian, of or belonging to Pompey, (211).
- Pompilius*, ii, m. See *Numa*.
- Pondus*, ěris, n. Weight.
- Pono*, ěre, *posui*, *positum*. To place, build, pitch.
- Pons*, *Pontis*, m. Bridge.
- Pontius*, ii, m. Pontius, a Roman name. *Pontius Thelesinus*, a general of the Samnites, who conquered the Romans at the Caudine Forks, (179).
- Pontus*, i, m. Pontus, a province in Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea, (202).
- Populatio*, ōnis, f. (popŭlo). Pillaging, booty; people, population.
- Popŭlo*, āre, āvi, ātum, (popŭlus). To depopulate, devastate, pillage; *popŭlor*, dep.=popŭlo.
- Popŭlus*, i, m. People, nation, tribe.
- Porrigo*, ěre, *rexi*, *rectum*. To extend, stretch.
- Porsēna*, ae, m. Porsena, a king of Etruria in Italy, (171).
- Porta*, ae, f. Gate.
- Portendo*, ěre, *tendi*, *tentum*. To portend.
- Portio*, ōnis, f. Portion, share.
- Portus*, us, m. Port, harbor.
- Posco*, ěre, *poposci*. To demand, ask.
- Possessio*, ōnis, f. (possideo). Possession.
- Possideo*, ěre, *sedi*, *sessum*. To possess.
- Possum*, *posse*, *potui*, irreg. To be able. 289.
- Post*, adv., and prep. with acc. Afterwards, after, behind, since.
- Post-ea*, adv. Afterwards.
- Posteritas*, ātis, f. (postĕrus). Posterity.
- Postĕrus*, a, um; comp. *posterior*, superl. *postrĕmus*, *postŭmus*. Following, ensuing; *postĕri*, posterity, descendants; *postrĕmo*, *ad postrĕmum*, at last. 163, 3.
- Post-fĕro*, *ferre*. To place after, esteem less; sacrifice.
- Post-pōno*, ěre, *posui*, *positum*. To put after, esteem less, postpone; disregard, neglect.
- Post-quam*, or *post quam*, conj. After, after that.
- Postrĕmo*, adv. (postrĕmus). At last, finally.
- Postrĕmus*, a, um. The last; *ad postrĕmum*, at last, finally. See *postĕrus*.
- Postridie*, adv. On the following day.
- Postŭlo*, āre, āvi, ātum. To demand.
- Postumius*, ii, m. Postumius, the name of a Roman gens or clan. *Aulus Postumius*, a Roman in whose consulship the first Punic war was brought to a close, (89, 188). *Spurius Postumius*, a Roman consul, defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks, (179).
- Potens*, entis, (possum). Able, powerful.
- Potentia*, ae, f. Might, force, power, ability.
- Potestas*, ātis, f. (potens). Power.
- Potior*, *potiri*, *potitus sum*, dep. To obtain, get possession of.
- Potis*, e, comp. *potior*, superl. *potissimus*. Able, capable, possible.
- Potius*, *potissime*, adv. (potis); positive not used. Rather than.
- Prae*, prep. with abl. Before, for, on account of, in comparison with.

Prae-beo, ēre, ui, itum. To show, furnish.

Prae-cēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum. To precede, surpass, outstrip.

Praeceptor, ōris, m. (praecipio). Preceptor, commander, teacher.

Praeceptum, i, n. (praecipio). Maxim, rule, precept.

Praecipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (prae, capio). To admonish, advise, order.

Praecipitum, ii, n. Precipice.

Praecipito, āre, āvi, ātum. To throw down, precipitate.

Praecipuus, a, um. Remarkable, prominent, special.

Praeclāre, ius, issime, adv. (preclārus). Excellently, nobly.

Prae-clārus, a, um. Excellent, noble, distinguished, illustrious.

Praeclūdo, ēre, clūsi, clūsum, (prae, claudo). To hinder, preclude, cut off.

Praeco, ōnis, m. Herald, crier.

Praeda, ae, f. Prey, booty.

Prae-dico, ēre, dixi, dictum. To predict, forewarn.

Praedictum, i, n. (praedico). Prediction, warning.

Praeditus, a, um. Endued with, possessed of.

Praedor, āri, ātus sum, (praeda). To plunder.

Prae-fari, defective. To predict, prophesy; say. 297, II. 3.

Praefectus, i, m. Commander, prefect.

Prae-fēro, ferre, tūli, latum. To prefer, choose; carry or bear before.

Praeficio, ēre, feci, fectum, (prae, facio). To place over, put in command.

Prae-lēgo, ēre, lēgi, lectum. To read to another, to read aloud, to lecture.

Prae-mitto, ēre, mīsi, missum. To send forward, send in advance.

Praemium, ii, n. Reward, premium.

Praeneste, is, n. Praeneste, a town in Latium, (182).

Prae-pōno, ēre, posui, positum. To place over, intrust with.

Praesens, entis. Present; *praesentia, ōrum, n. pl.* present things, the present.

Praesentia, ae, f. (praesens). Presence.

Praeses, idis, adj. Presiding, ruling, chief; *subs.* head, chief, ruler, governor.

Praesidium, ii, n. Guard, garrison.

Praestabilis, e. Preëminent, distinguished, excellent.

Praestans, antis, (praesto). Excellent, eminent.

Praestantia, ae, f. Superiority, pre-eminence.

Praesto, āre, stiti, itum, (prae, sto). To surpass, be superior to; furnish, do, pay, render (as service); evince, show, give.

Prae-sum, esse, fui. To preside over, command.

Prae-tendo, ēre, tendi, tentum. To pretend, allege.

Praeter, prep. with acc. Except, besides.

Praeter-ea, adv. Besides, moreover.

Praeter-eo, ēre, iui or ii, itum. To pass by, omit. 295.

Praeteritus, a, um, (praetereo). Gone by, past; *praeterita, ōrum, n. pl.* the past.

Praeter-vēhor, vēhi, vectus sum, dep.

- To be borne over or by; to drive or sail by; to pass by.
- Praetorius, a, um, (praetor).* Praetorian, belonging to a praetor or general; *praetorius*, subs. one who has been praetor.
- Prae-vidéo, ére, vidi, visum.* To foresee.
- Pratum, i, n.* Meadow, pasture.
- Pravus, a, um.* Depraved, bad.
- Preces, um, f. pl. dat. acc. and abl. sing.* also occur. Prayers, entreaties.
- Precor, ari, átus sum.* To beseech, pray.
- Premo, ére, pressi, pressum.* To press, urge.
- Pretium, ii, n.* Price, worth.
- Pridie, adv.* On the day before.
- Primo, primum, adv. (primus).* At first, first; *quam primum*, as soon as possible.
- Primus, a, um, superl. (prior).* First. 166.
- Princeps, ípis, m.* Prince, ruler; chief man.
- Principatus, us, m.* Sovereignty, imperial power.
- Principium, ii, n.* Beginning.
- Prior, us.* Former, previous. 166.
- Priscus, i, m.* Priscus, the surname of *Lucius Tarquinius*, the fifth king of Rome, (162).
- Pristinus, a, um.* Ancient, pristine.
- Prius, adv.* Before, first; *priusquam* or *prius quam*, before that, before.
- Privatus, a, um.* Private, personal, subs. a private citizen.
- Pro, prep. with abl.* Before, in front of; for, in behalf of, instead of, as: *pro hoste*, as an enemy.
- Probatio, ónis, f.* Approbation, proof.
- Probatús, a, um, (probo).* Tried, tested, proved, approved.
- Probitas, átis, f. (probus).* Honesty, probity, integrity.
- Probo, áre, ávi, átum, (probus).* To prove, show; approve.
- Probus, a, um.* Upright, honest.
- Procas, ae, m.* Procas, a Roman name. *Silvius Procas*, a king of Alba, (151).
- Pro-cédo, ére, cessi, cessum.* To step forth, to advance, proceed, come on, succeed.
- Procillus, i, m.* Procillus, a young man sent by Caesar to Ariovistus, (52).
- Pro-clāmo, áre, ávi, átum.* To ery out, proclaim.
- Pro-consul, úlis, m.* Proconsul, one with the authority of consul.
- Procul, adv.* At a distance, far off.
- Pro-cúro, áre, ávi, átum.* To attend to, have the care of.
- Pro-curro, ére, curri (cucurri), cursum.* To run forth, project.
- Proditio, ónis, f. (prodo).* Treachery, treason.
- Proditor, óris, m. (prodo).* Traitor.
- Pro-do, ére, didi, ditum.* To disclose, betray.
- Pro-dúco, ére, duxi, ductum.* To lead forth, produce.
- Proelium, ii, n.* Battle, conflict.
- Profecto, adv.* Indeed, truly.
- Proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum.* To depart, set out, go.
- Profligo, áre, ávi, átum, (pro, fligo).* To overthrow, ruin.
- Pro-fundo, ére, fúdi, fúsum.* To

- pour out, spend; throw away, lavish, dissipate.
- Progredior, grēdi, gressus sum*, dep. (pro, gradior). To proceed, advance.
- Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum*, (pro, habeo). To prohibit, prevent.
- Promissus, a, um*, (promitto). Growing long, long.
- Pro-mitto, ēre, misi, missum*. To send forth, promise.
- Promontorium, ii*, n. Promontory.
- Promptus, a, um*. Prompt, ready.
- Pro-nuntio, āre, āvi, ātum*. To publish, proclaim, announce; recite, declaim; act, tell, narrate.
- Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum*. To propagate; prolong.
- Prope*, adv., and prep. with acc. Near, nearly, near to, close by, near.
- Propēro, āre, āvi, ātum*. To hasten.
- Pro-pior, ius*. Nearer. See 166.
- Propius*, adv. Nearer.
- Pro-pōno, ēre, posui, positum*. To set forth, state, propose.
- Proprius, a, um*. Peculiar, proper, one's own, characteristic of.
- Propter*, prep. with acc. For, on account of.
- Propter-ea*, adv. Therefore, on that account.
- Pro-pulso, āre, āvi, ātum*. To repel, ward off.
- Prora, ae*, f. Prow, forepart of a ship.
- Pro-rsus*, adv. Uninterruptedly, straight on, absolutely.
- Pro-rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum*. To rush or break forth.
- Pro-scribo, ēre, scripsi, scriptum*. To proscribe, outlaw.
- Prosilio, ire, ii or ui*, (pro, salio). To leap up, spring forth.
- Prospere, ius, rime*, adv. (prospērus). Happily, prosperously.
- Prospērus, a, um*. Favorable, fortunate, prosperous.
- Prospicio, ēre, spexi, spectrum*, (pro, specio). To look forward, look; see; look out for, take care of, provide for; discern, descry.
- Prosterno, ēre, strāvi, stratum*, (pro, sterno). To prostrate, overthrow.
- Pro-sum, prodesse, profui*. To profit, avail, be useful.
- Pro-linus*, adv. Directly, immediately after.
- Pro-vido, ēre, vīdi, visum*. To provide, be on one's guard.
- Providus, a, um*, (provideo). Foreseeing, prudent, cautious, provident.
- Provincia, ae*, f. Province.
- Provocatio, ōnis*, f. (provōco). Challenge, appeal.
- Provōco, āre, āvi, ātum*. To challenge, appeal.
- Proximus, a, um*. Nearest, next. 166.
- Prudens, entis*. Prudent, wise, learned, skilled.
- Prudentia, ae*, f. (prudens). Prudence.
- Ptolemaeus, i*, m. Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt, (211).
- Publicola, ae*, m. Publicola, the surname of *Valerius*, one of the first consuls at Rome, (169).
- Publicus, a, um*. Public.
- Publius, ii*, m. Publius, a Roman name; as, *Publius Rutilius Rufus*, (139).

Pudet, ěre, puduit, pudĭtum est, impers. It shames; *pudet me*, it shames me, I am ashamed.

Pudor, ěris, m. Regard, respect, modesty, awe, shame.

Puella, ae, f. Girl.

Puer, ěri, m. Boy.

Puerilis, e, (puer). Boyish, youthful.

Pueritia, ae, f. (puer). Boyhood.

Pugio, ěnis, m. Dagger, poniard.

Pugna, ae, f. Battle.

Pugno, are, avi, atum. To fight.

Pulcher, chra, chrum. Beautiful.

Pulvillus, i, m. Pulvillus. *Horatius Pulvillus*, a Roman consul in the first year after the banishment of Tarquin, (170).

Pumilio, ěnis, m. and f. Dwarf, pigmy.

Punicus, a, um, (Poeni). Punic, Carthaginian, belonging to Carthage or the Carthaginians. (196).

Punio, ěre, ěvi, ětum. To punish.

Pupillus, i, m. Pupil.

Puppis, is f. The stern, the hinder part of a ship.

Pusillus, a, um. Small, weak; little.

Puto, are, avi, atum. To think, imagine, esteem.

Pydna, ae, f. Pydna, a town of Macedonia, celebrated for the victory of Paulus over Perseus, (198).

Pyrenaeus, i, m. The Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain, (190).

Pyrrhus, i, m. Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus, (183).

Pythagěras, ae, m. Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher of Samos, (94).

Pythia, ae, f. Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi, (217).

Q.

Q. or *Qu.* An abbreviation of *Quintus*.

Quadragesĭmus, a, um, (quadraginta). Fortieth.

Quadraginta, indecl. Forty.

Quadriga, ae, f. Chariot, four-horse chariot.

Quadringentesĭmus, a, um, (quadringenti). The four hundredth.

Quadringenti, ae, a. Four hundred.

Quaero or *quaeso, ěre, quaesĭvi, quaesĭtum*. To seek, inquire, ask, implore. *Quaerĭtur*, impers. It is asked, the question is asked.

Qualis, e. What, what sort; *talis*—*qualis*, such—as.

Quam, adv. and conj. How; as, than, after: *quam multi*, how many; *with superl.* intensive, *quam maximus*, as great as possible.

Quam-diū, adv. How long, as long as.

Quam-quam, conj. Although, though.

Quam-vis. However, however much, though.

Quantus, a, um. How great, how much; *tantus—quantus*, so great as; *quanto*, by how much, as.

Qua-re. Wherefore, whereby.

Quartus, a, um. Fourth.

Quasi. As if.

Quaterni, ae, a, distributive. Four by four, four at a time, four each 174, 2.

Quatio, ère, quassi, quassum. To shake.

Quatriduum, i, n. (quattuor, dies).

Space of four days, four days.

Quattuor, indecl. Four.

Quattuordècim, indecl. (quattuor, decem). Fourteen.

que, appended to another word.

And. 587, I. 3.

Quem-ad-mòdum, adv. In what manner, how, as.

Querèla, ae, f. (queror). Complaint.

Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. To complain.

Qui, quae, quod, rel. and interrog.

Who, which, what.

Quia, conj. Because.

Quicumque (or *cumque*) *quaecunque, quodcunque*. Whoever, whatever.

Quidam, quaedam, quoddam or *quiddam*. A certain one, certain.

Quidem. Indeed.

Quies, ètis, f. Rest, quiet.

Quiesco, ère, quievi, quètum, (quies).

To rest, repose, keep quiet.

Quiètus, a, um, (quiesco). Quiet, at rest.

Qui-libet, quaelibet, quodlibet, indef. pron. Any one, any.

Quin. That not, but that, that.

Quinctius, ii, m. Quinctius. *Titus*

Quinctius, a Roman general at the time the city was threatened by the Gauls, 321 B. C. (177).

Titus Quinctius Flaminius gained the victory at Cynoscephalae, (197).

Quindècim, indecl. Fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, (quingenti).

The five hundredth.

Quingenti, ae, a. Five hundred.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, (quinquaginta). Fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, indecl. Fifty.

Quingue, indecl. Five.

Quinquennium, ii, n. Five years, space of five years.

Quintus, a, um. Fifth.

Quintus, i, m. Quintus, a common Roman name; as, *Quintus Mucius Scaevola*, (172).

Quippe, conj. Indeed.

Quis, quae, quid? interrog. pron. Who, which, what?

Quis, quae, quid, indef. pron. Some one, any one. 190, 1.

Quisnam or *quinam, quænam, quodnam* or *quidnam*. Who, which, what.

Quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam, and subs. *quidpiam* or *quippiam*, indef. pron. Any one, any body, any; some one, some thing, some.

Quis-quam, quæquam, quidquam or *quicquam*. Any, any one.

Quis-que, quæque, quodque or *quid-que*. Every, every one, whoever, whatever; *with superl., intensive, primo quoque tempore*, on the very first opportunity.

Quis-quis, quæquæ, quidquid or *quicquid*. Whoever, whatever.

Quo. Where, whither, that, in order that.

Quo-ad. Till, until, as long as, as far as.

Quod, conj. That, because.

Quominus, (quo, minus). That not, from.

Quomodo, adv. (quo, modo). How, by what means.

Quondam, adv. Formerly.

Quoque. Also, too.

Quot, adj. pl. indec. How many, as many, as; all.

Quot-annis. Every year, yearly.

Quotidie. Daily, every day.

Quotus, *a*, *um*. Of what number, how many; what, often applied to the hour of the day.

Quum or *cum*. When, since; though; *quum*—*tum*, not only—but also, both—and; rarely either—or.

R.

Rabies, *ei*, *f*. Madness, rage.

Radix, *icis*, *f*. Root, foot, base, as of a mountain.

Ramus, *i*, *m*. Branch.

Rapina, *ae*, *f*. Rapine, plunder.

Rapio, *ere*, *rapui*, *raptum*. To rob, carry off.

Raptor, *oris*, *m*. (*rapio*). Robber, plunderer.

Raro, adv. (*rarus*). Rarely, seldom.

Rarus, *a*, *um*. Rare, uncommon.

Ratio, *onis*, *f*. A calculating, thinking; reason, understanding; plan, method, kind.

Ratis, *is*, *f*. Raft.

Re-bello, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To rebel.

Re-cedo, *ere*, *cessi*, *cessum*. To withdraw, recede, retire.

Recens, *entis*. Recent, fresh, young, new.

Recipio, *ere*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, (*re*, *capio*). To receive, recover, resume; *se recipere*, to betake one's self, withdraw.

Recito, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (*re*, *cito*). To repeat, recite.

Recognosco, *ere*, *nōvi*, *nītum*, (*re*, *cognosco*). To recognize.

Recordatio, *onis*, *f*. (*recordor*). Recollection, remembrance.

Recordor, *ari*, *atus sum*, dep. To recollect.

Recte, *ius*, *issime*, adv. (*rectus*). Rightly.

Rector, *oris*, *m*. (*rego*). Director, ruler.

Rectum, *i*, *n*. (*rectus*). Right.

Rectus, *a*, *um*, (*rego*). Straight, right, correct.

Recupero, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To regain.

Red-do, *ere*, *did*, *ditum*. To restore, return; make; render, repeat, recite, give up, resign; assign.

Red-eo, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*. To go back, return. 295.

Redigo, *ere*, *ēgi*, *actum*, (*red*, *ago*). To force, reduce, compel.

Redimo, *ere*, *ēmi*, *emptum*, (*red*, *emo*). To ransom.

Reditus, *us*, *m*. (*redeo*). Return, revenue.

Re-dūco, *ere*, *duxi*, *ductum*. To lead back, reduce.

Red-undo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To overflow; to abound.

Re-fercio, *ire*, *fersi*, *fertum*, (*re*, *far-cio*). To fill, stuff, cram.

Re-fēro, *ferre*, *tūli*, *lātum*, (*re-fēro*). To bring back, requite, return, render, place among, refer; *refert*, imp. it concerns, matters.

Refertus, *a*, *um*, part. (*refercio*). Filled.

Reficio, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectum*, (*re*, *facio*). To repair, restore; recover.

Reflo, *ere*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*, (*re*, *fluo*). To flow back.

Re-fugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum. To retreat.

Regina, ae, f. Queen.

Regio, ōnis, f. Region, country.

Regius, a, um, (rex). Royal.

Regno, are, avi, atum, (regnum).

To reign, rule.

Regnum, i, n. (rex). Kingdom, sovereignty, government.

Rego, ēre, rexi, rectum. To direct, rule, manage.

Regredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. (-e, gradior). To return.

Regūla, ae, f. (rego). Rule, pattern, model.

Regūlus, i, m. *Regulus.* *Marcus Atilius Regūlus*, a distinguished Roman consul taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, (186).

Religio, ōnis, f. Religion, obligation.

Re-linguo, ēre, liqui, lictum. To leave, desert.

Reliquiae, arum, f. pl. Remnant, those who escaped.

Reliquus, a, um. The rest, remaining, the other. *Reliquum est*, it is left, it remains.

Re-maneo, ēre, mansi, mansum. To remain.

Remedium, ii, n. Remedy.

Reminiscor, ci, dep. To remember.

Re-mitto, ēre, misi, missum. To send back.

Re-moveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. To take away, remove.

Remus, i, m. Oar.

Remus, i, m. Remus, the brother of Romulus, (152).

Renovo, are, avi, atum, (re, novo). To renew.

Re-nuntio, are, avi, atum. To report, announce.

Repāro, are, avi, atum, (re, paro), To renew, repair.

Re-pello, ēre, pūli, pulsū. To repel, drive back.

Repente, adv. Suddenly.

Repentinus, a, um. Unexpected, sudden.

Reperio, ire, pēri, pertum, (re, pario). To find.

Re-pleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. To fill, fill again.

Re-pōno, ēre, posui, positum. To replace, restore, lay up.

Re-porto, are, avi, atum. To gain, bear off.

Reprehendo, ēre, prehendi, prehen-sum, (re, prehendō). To blame, censure.

Repudio, are, avi, atum. To reject, divorce.

Re-pugno, are, avi, atum. To resist.

Re-quirō, ēre, quisiui or ii, quisitum (re, quaero). To seek, demand, require.

Res, rei, f. Thing; affair; state; deed, reality, battle; *res gestae*, exploits; *res publica*, republic.

Re-scribo, ēre, scripsi, scriptum. To write back, reply in writing.

Resideo, ēre, sedi, (re, sedeo). To sit, remain, sit down.

Resisto, ēre, stiti, stitum. To oppose, resist.

Respectus, us, m. (respicio). Respect, regard.

Respicio, ēre, spexi, spectrum, (re, specio). To look back; regard, respect.

Re-spondeo, ēre, spondi, sponsum. To reply.

Responsum, i. n. (respondeo). Answer, response.

Res publica, rei publicae, or *republica, reipublicae*, f. Republic. 126.

Re-spuo, ēre, spui. To cast out, eject; reject, refuse, dislike.

Restituo, ēre, stitui, stitutum, (re, statuo). To restore.

Re-tardo, are, avi, atum. To detain, retard, check.

Retineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (re, teneo). To retain.

Reus, i. m. Criminal, defendant.

Reverentia, ae, f. Reverence.

Re-vertō, ēre, verti, versum; *revertor*, dep. To come back, return.

Re-vōco, are, avi, atum. To recall.

Rex, regis, m. King.

Rhea, ae, f. Rhea. *Rhea Silvia*, the daughter of Numitor and the mother of Romulus and Remus, (152).

Rhenus, i. m. The river Rhine, (208).

Rhodānus, i. m. The river Rhone, in Gaul, (208).

Rhodiū, a, um, (Rhodos, the island of Rhodes). Rhodian, of or belonging to Rhodes. *Rhodiū*, ii, m. A Rhodian, (143).

Rideo, ēre, si, sum. To laugh, to laugh at.

Ripa, ae, f. Bank, as of a river.

Rite, adv. Rightly, in due form.

Robur, ōris, n. Strength.

Robustus, a, um, (robur). Robust, strong.

Rogatio, ōnis, f. (rogo). An asking, question; entreaty, request.

Rogo, are, avi, atum. To ask, question.

Roma, ae, f. Rome, (27).

Romānus, a, um, adj. (Roma). Roman; subs. *Romānus*, i. m. a Roman, (26).

Romūlus, i. m. Romulus, the founder of Rome, (154).

Roscius, ii, m. Roscius, a Roman name. *Lucius Roscius*, a celebrated tribune of the people and friend of Cicero, (51).

Rotundus, a, um. Round, spherical.

Rufus, i. m. Rufus, a Roman surname; as, Publius Rutilius Rufus, (139).

Ruina, ae, f. Ruin, fall.

Rullianus, i. m. Rullianus, a Roman name. *Quintus Fabius Rullianus*, master of the cavalry (*magister equitum*) under the dictator *Papirius Cursor*, (178).

Rumpo, ēre, rupi, ruptum. To break.

Ruo, ēre, rui, ruitum or *ruum*. To run, rush forth.

Rupes, is, f. Rock, cliff.

Rursus (or *um*), adv. Back, again.

Rus, ruris, n. Country, as opposed to city.

Rusticus, i. m. Countryman, farmer, peasant, husbandman.

Rutilius, ii, m. Rutilius, a Roman name. *Publius Rutilius Rufus*, a Roman consul, slain in the Social war, (139).

S.

S. An abbreviation for *Sextus*, *Sp* for *Spurius*.

Sabini, ōrum, m. pl. The Sabines, a people of Italy, bordering upon Latium, (157).

Sacer, sacra, sacrum. Sacred.
Sacerdos, ōtis, m. and f. (sacer).
 Priest, priestess.
Sacrificium, ii, n. Sacrifice.
Sacro, are, avi, atum, (sacer). To consecrate.
Sacrum, i, n. Sacred rite or institution; sacrifice.
Saepe, ius, issime, adv. Often.
Saevio, tre, ivi or ii, itum. To rage, be cruel.
Sagacitas, atis, f. Sagacity, acuteness, shrewdness.
Sagax, acis. Acute, sagacious.
Sagitta, ae, f. Arrow.
Saguntum, i, n. Saguntum, a town in Spain, on the Mediterranean, (189).
Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. The Saguntines, citizens of Saguntum, (189).
Salāmis, is or inis, f. (acc. Salamina), or Salamīna, ae, f. The island of Salamis, off the coast of Attica, (217).
Salūber, bris, bre, (salus). Healthful, salubrious.
Salus, ūtis, f. Safety; *Salus* personified, the Roman goddess, *Salus*, (20, 7).
Salūtāris, e, (salus). Healthful, wholesome.
Salūto, are, avi, atum, (salus). To salute.
Salve, def. verb. Hail. See 297, III. 1.
Salvus, a, um. Safe, unhurt.
Samnites, ium, m. pl. The Samnites, the inhabitants of Samnium, in Italy, (178).
Samus or Samos, i, f. The island Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor.

Sancte, ius, issime, (sanctus, sacred, pure), adv. Chastely, purely, conscientiously.
Sanguis, inis, m. Blood.
Sannio, ōtis, m. Sannio, a proper name, (35).
Sapiens, entis. Wise; *subs.* a wise man.
Sapienter, ius, issime, adv. (sapiens). Wisely.
Sapientia, ae, f. (sapiens). Wisdom.
Sapio, ēre, ivi or ui. To taste; to have sense, to know, understand, be wise.
Sardes, ium, f. Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.
Sardinia, ae, f. The island of Sardinia, west of Italy, (188).
Satelles, itis, m. and f. Lifeguard, attendant.
Satio, are, avi, atum. To fill, satisfy, content.
Satis, adv., adj., subs. Enough, sufficient, sufficiently; *satis habere*, to have enough, be content.
Saturnia, ae, f. Saturnia, the town and citadel built by Saturn, (148).
Saturnus, i, m. Saturn, the most ancient king of Latium, (148).
Saucius, a, um. Wounded, injured, hurt, sick, intoxicated.
Saxum, i, n. Rock, stone.
Scaevola, ae, m. See *Mucius*, (172).
Scelestus, a, um, (scelus). Wicked, criminal, infamous.
Scelus, eris, n. Crime, wickedness.
Scena, ae, f. Scene, stage.
Schola, ae, f. Leisure devoted to learning; a place of learning, a school; a lecture, dissertation.
Scientia, ae, f. (scio). Knowledge, science, skill, expertness.

Scio, scire, scivi, scitum. To know, understand, have knowledge.

Scipio, ōnis, m. Scipio, the name of a distinguished Roman family. See *Africānus*, (190).

Scriba, ae, m. (scribo). Scribe, clerk.

Scribo, ěre, scripsi, scriptum. To write, prepare.

Scutum, i, n. Shield.

Scythia, ae, f. Scythia, an extensive country in the north of Europe and Asia, (215).

Scythae, ōrum, m. pl. The Scythians, (215).

Se-cēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum. To retire, withdraw.

Secundum, adv., and prep. with acc. After, behind, next to; according to, by the side of, along.

Secundus, a, um. Second, favorable, prosperous.

Sed, conj. But.

Sedĕcim, indec. (sex, decem). Sixteen.

Sedeo, ěre, sedi, sessum. To sit, stay.

Sedes, is, f. Seat, abode, residence.

Seditio, ōnis, f. Quarrel, sedition.

Seditiōsus, a, um, (seditio). Mutinous, seditious.

Sedo, āre, avi, ātum. To allay, quiet.

Segnis, e. Slothful, inactive.

Segniter, ius, issime, adv. (segnis). Slothfully.

Seleucia, ae, f. Seleucia, a city of Syria on the Orontes, (206).

Semel, adv. Once.

Sementis, is, f. Seed; sowing.

Semianimis, e. Half-alive, half-dead.

Semper, adv. Always, ever.

Sempiternus, a, um, (semper). Everlasting, imperishable.

Sempronius, ii, m. See *Gracchus*, (190).

Senator, ōnis, m. (senex). Senator.

Senātus, us, m. (senex). Senate.

Senectus, ūtis, f. (senex). Old age, age.

Senesco, ěre, senui. To grow old, become aged; *senescens, entis*, becoming old, aged.

Senex, senis. Old, aged. 168, 3.

Senex, senis, m. and f. An old man, an aged person.

Senōnes, um, m. pl. The Senones, a powerful people in Gaul, (176).

Sensim, adv. (sentio). Sensibly; slowly, gradually, by degrees.

Sensus, us, m. Sensation, sense, perception.

Sententia, ae, f. Opinion, sentence, sentiment, maxim, axiom, purpose, decision.

Sentio, ěre, sensi, sensum. To perceive, feel, experience; think, judge.

Sepelio, ěre, pelivi or ii, pultum. To bury.

Sepio, ěre, sepsi, septum. To guard, shelter.

Septem, indecl. Seven.

Septimŭs, a, um, (septem). Seventh.

Septingentesimŭs, a, um, (septingenti). The seven hundredth.

Septingenti, ae, a. Seven hundred.

Septuagesimŭs, a, um, (septuaginta). Seventieth.

Septuaginta, indecl. Seventy.

Sepulcrum, i, n. (sepelio). Grave-tomb, sepulchre.

Sepultūra, ae, f. (sepelio). Burial.

Sequāni, ōrum, m. The Sequani, a Gallic people, dwelling on the river Sequana, (23, 15).

Sequor, sequi, secutus sum, dep. To follow, succeed.

Sergius, ii, m. See *Catilina*, (207).

Sermo, ōnis, m. Speech, discourse, conversation.

Sero, ius, issime, adv. (serus). Late, too late.

Serpo, ěre, serpsi, scriptum. To spread, extend.

Serus, a, um. Late.

Servilius, ii, m. Servilius, a Roman name.

Servio, ěre, ěvi or ii, ětum. To be a slave, to serve, be subject to.

Servitus, ūtis, f. (servio). Servitude, slavery.

Servius, ii, m. Servius, a Roman name. *Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome, (164).

Servo, are, avi, atum. To observe, keep; preserve.

Servus, i, m. Slave.

S. u. Whether; *scu—scu*, whether—or.

Sex, indecl. Six.

Sexagesimus, a, u, n, (sexaginta). Sixtieth.

Sexaginta, indecl. Sixty.

Sexcentessimus, a, um, (sexcenti). Six hundredth.

Sexcenti, ae, a. Six hundred.

Sextus, a, um, (sex). Sixth.

Si, conj. If.

Sic, adv. Thus, so.

Siccus, a, um. Dry.

Sicilia, ae, f. The island of Sicily, (185).

Sidus, ěris, n. A group of stars, a constellation.

Significo, are, avi, atum, (signum, facio). To show, indicate, mean, signify.

Signum, i, n. Mark, sign, indication, standard.

Silentium, ii, n. Silence, stillness, quiet, repose.

Sileo, ěre, ui. To be silent, still, quiet; to pass over in silence, not to speak of.

Silvia, ae, f. See *Rhea*, (152).

Silvius, ii, m. Silvius, the name of several kings of Alba, the first of whom was the son of *Aeneas*, (150, 151).

Similis, e. Similar, like. 163, 2.

Similiter, ius, lime, adv. (similis). In like manner, similarly, in a similar way. 305, 2.

Simonides, is, m. Simonides, a celebrated lyric poet of Cea, (132).

Simul, adv. At the same time.

Simulatio, ōnis, f. An assumed appearance, pretence, simulation, deceit, hypocrisy.

Sin, conj. But if.

Sine, prep. with abl. Without.

Singularis, e. Single, singular, remarkable.

Singulus, a, um. Single, one by one.

Sinister, tra, trum. Left, on the left.

Sino, ěre, sivi, situm. To permit; allow; *situs*, put, placed, situated.

Sinus, us, m. Bosom, bay.

Si quis or siqui, siqua, siquid or si quod, indef. pron. If any, if any one.

Sitis, is, f. Thirst, desire.

Sobrius, a, um. Sober, temperate, moderate, reasonable.

Socer, ěri, m. Father-in-law.

Socialis, e, (socius). Social, friendly.

Societas, atis, f. (socius). League, alliance, partnership, society.

Socius, *ii*, *m*. Ally, confederate.
Socrātes, *is*, *m*. Socrates, a celebrated Grecian philosopher, (20, 8).
Sol, *solis*, *m*. Sun.
Solemnis, *e*. Stated, established; religious, solemn.
Solemniter, *adv*. (solemnis). Solemnly, in due form.
Soleo, *ēre*, *ītus sum*. To be accused, to be wont. 271, 3.
Solidus, *a*, *um*. Solid.
Solitudo, *inis*, *f*. (solus). Solitude.
Solitus, *a*, *um*, (soleo). Usual.
Sollertia, *ae*, *f*. Sagacity, shrewdness.
Solon, *ōnis*, *m*. Solon, a celebrated Athenian law-giver and one of the seven wise men of Greece, (128).
Solum, *adv*. (solus). Only, alone.
Solus, *a*, *um*. Alone. 151.
Solutus, *a*, *um*, (solvo). Unrestrained, dissolute.
Solvo, *ēre*, *solvi*, *solūtum*. To loose, unbind; to pay.
Somnio, *āre*, *āvī*, *ctum*, (somnia). To dream.
Somnium, *ii*, *n*. Dream.
Somnus, *i*, *m*. Sleep.
Sonitus, *us*, *m*. (sono). Sound, noise.
Sono, *āre*, *ui*, *itum*. To sound, utter, speak, call, express, mean.
Sonus, *i*, *m*. (sono). Sound.
Sophocles, *is* and *i*, *m*. Sophocles, a celebrated Grecian tragic poet, (55).
Sordidus, *a*, *um*. Sordid, soiled, filthy, base, mean.
Soror, *ōris*, *f*. Sister.
Sors, *sortis*, *f*. Lot.
Sparta, *ae*, *f*. Sparta, the capital of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus; also called Lacedaemon.

Spartānus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. (Sparta). Spartan; subs. *Spartānus*, *i*, *m*., a Spartan, (222).
Spartācus, *i*, *m*. Spartacus, a celebrated gladiator who waged war against the Romans, (204).
Spatium, *ii*, *n*. Space.
Species, *ei*, *f*. Appearance, guise.
Spectaculum, *i*, *n*. (specto). Spectacle, show.
Specto, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*. To view, witness. *Spectatus*, *a*, *um*. Tried, proved, illustrious.
Sperno, *ēre*, *sprēvi*, *sprētum*. To despise, reject, condemn, scorn, spurn.
Spero, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*. To expect, hope; flatter one's self.
Spes, *ei*, *f*. Hope.
Spolio, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (spolium). To rob; spoil; despoil.
Spolium, *ii*, *n*. Plunder, spoil, booty.
Spontis, *gen*. *sponte*, *abl*. *sing*. Of or for himself, itself, of one's own accord, on one's own account, voluntarily, spontaneously.
Spurius, *ii*, *m*. See *Postumius* and *Lucretius*.
Stabilitas, *ātis*, *f*. Immovability, steadfastness, stability.
Stadium, *ii*, *n*. A stade or stadium, a measure equal to 606 English feet; race-course, race-ground.
Statim, *adv*. (sto). At once, immediately.
Statio, *ōnis*, *f*. (sto). Station, post; residence.
Statua, *ae*, *f*. (statuo). Statue.
Statuo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, (status, *from* sto). To determine; appoint, place.

Statura, *ae*, *f.* (status, from *sto*).

Height, size of the body, stature.

Status, *us*, *m.* (*sto*). State, condition.

Stella, *ae*, *f.* Star.

Sterno, *ere*, *stravi*, *stratum*. To prostrate.

Sto, *stare*, *steti*, *statum*. To stand.

Strages, *is*, *f.* Slaughter, defeat.

Strangulo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*. To strangle.

Strenue, *adv.* (strenuus). Vigorously, carefully.

Strenuus, *a*, *um*. Active, valiant.

Studeo, *ere*, *ui*. To study, favor, be attached to; to devote one's self to; be zealous.

Studiöse, *ius*, *issime*, *adv.* (studiosus). Diligently, earnestly.

Studiosus, *a*, *um*, (studium). Eager, desirous, zealous; friendly, studious.

Studium, *ii*, *n.* Zeal, study, desire, pursuit.

Stultitia, *ae*, *f.* (stultus). Folly, foolishness, simplicity.

Stultus, *a*, *um*. Foolish, simple, silly.

Suadeo, *ere*, *suasi*, *suasum*. To advise.

Sub, *prep.* with *acc.* or *abl.* Under, at the foot of.

Sub-duco, *ere*, *duxi*, *ductum*. To take away, withdraw.

Subdigo, *ere*, *egi*, *actum*, (sub, ago). To subdue, conquer.

Subito, *adv.* (subitus, from subeo). Suddenly, unexpectedly.

Sublime, *adv.* (sublimis). Aloft, loftily, on high.

Sublimis, *e*. High, on high.

Sub-mergo, *ere*, *mersi*, *mersum*. To dip or plunge under; to sink,

overwhelm, submerge. *Pass.* To be overwhelmed, to sink.

Sub-rideo, *ere*, *risi*, *risum*. To smile, laugh.

Subsidium, *ii*, *n.* The reserve; aid, reinforcement.

Sub-silio, *ire*, *silui* and *silii*, (sub, salio). To leap or jump up, leap, jump.

Sub-sum, *esse*, *fui*. To be at hand or near, be under.

Subter, *prep.* with *acc.* or *abl.* Below, beneath, under.

Sub-trahō, *ere*, *traxi*, *tractum*. To take away, remove, subtract.

Sub-venio, *ire*, *vēni*, *ventum*. To come to; to aid, relieve.

Sub-vertō, *ere*, *verti*, *versum*. To overturn, overthrow, destroy, subvert.

Succedo, *ere*, *cessi*, *cessum*, (sub, cedo). To succeed, come after.

Successio, *ōris*, *f.* (succedo). Succession.

Successor, *ōnis*, *m.* (succedo). Successor.

Successus, *us*, *m.* (succedo). Success.

Suc-cumbo, *ere*, *cubui*, *cubitum*. To yield, submit to.

Suffetius, *ii*, *m.* Suffetius. *Metius Suffetius*, dictator of the Albans. Having been summoned to aid the Romans against the Veientes, he drew off his forces at the very moment of battle, and awaited the issue of the engagement. For this perfidy he was put to death by order of Tullius Hostilius (160).

Sufficio, *ere*, *fēci*, *fectum*, (sub, facio). To substitute; be sufficient, suffice.

Suffundo, ĕre, fūdi, fusum, (sub, fundo). To spread over, pour through; suffuse.

Sui, sibi. Himself, herself, itself.

Sulla, ae, m. Sulla, a distinguished Roman dictator and general, (202).

Sum, esse, fui. To be.

Summa, ae, f. (summus). Supreme power.

Summoveo, ĕre, mōvi, mōtum, (sub, moveo). To remove, displace.

Summus. See *Supĕrus*.

Sumo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum. To take, inflict.

Sumptus, us, m. (sumo). Expense, cost.

Super, prep. with acc. or abl. Over, above, upon; of, concerning, at, at the time of.

Superbia, ae, f. (superbus). Pride, haughtiness.

Superbus, a, um. Proud.

Superbus, i, m. Superbus, the surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, (167).

Supĕro, are, avi, atum, (supĕrus). To surpass; conquer; pass by, cross.

Superstitio, ōnis, f. (supersto). Superstition.

Super-sum, esse, fui. To remain, be left, survive.

Supĕrus, a, um; comp. *superior*; superl. *supĕrmus* or *summus*. High, above; past, former. 163, 3.

Super-venio, ĩre, veni, ventum. To come to, surprise.

Supplementum, i, n. Supplies, reinforcement.

Supplex, ĩcis, (sub, plico). Humbly

begging, submissive, beseeching, suppliant; *subs.* a suppliant.

Supplicium, ii, n. Punishment.

Supra, prep. with acc. Above, upon.

Supĕrmus. See *Supĕrus*.

Surripio, ĕre, ripui, reptum, (sub, rapio). To snatch away; to steal, pilfer, purloin.

Suscipio, ĕre, cĕpi, ceptum, (sub, capio). To bear, endure; receive; undertake, engage in.

Suspendo, ĕre, pendi, pensum, (sub, pendo). To suspend, hang up.

Suspensus, a, um, (suspendo). Uncertain, undecided; anxious.

Suspicio, ōnis, f. (suspĭcor). Suspicion.

Suspicio, ĕre, spexi, spectrum, (sub, specio). To suspect.

Suspĭcor, ari, atus sum, (suspicio), dep. To suspect.

Sustento, are, avi, atum, (sustineo). To hold up, support, sustain; endure, suffer; delay. 332, I.

Sustineo, ĕre, tinui, tentum, (sub, teneo). To sustain, withstand; endure, endure the thought of.

Suus, a, um. His, her, its, their; *pl.* often, one's party, friends.

Syracusae, arum, f. pl. Syracuse, a city in Sicily, (185).

Syracusani, ōrum, m. pl. The Syracusans, the citizens of Syracuse, (223).

T.

T. An abbreviation of *Titus*.

Tabernaculum, i, n. Tent.

Taceo, ĕre, tacui, tacitum. To be silent, not to speak, to pass over in silence.

Tacitus, a, um. Silent, secret, tacit.

Tactus, us, m. Touch.

Tædet, Ære, tæduit or *taesum est*, impers. It disgusts, wearies.

Talentum, i, n. Talent, sum of money, somewhat more than \$1,000.

Talis, e, such.

Tam. So; *tam—quam*, so—as.

Tamen, conj. Yet, nevertheless.

Tametsi, conj. (tamen, etsi). Notwithstanding that, although, though.

Tanquill, ilis, f. Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, (165).

Tandem, adv. At length.

Tanquam, adv. As, just as.

Tantum. Only.

Tantus, a, um. Such, so great, so much; *tanti esse*, to be worth the while.

Tarentum, i, n. Tarentum, a town of Lower Italy, (184).

Tarentini, ñrum, m. pl. The Tarentines, the inhabitants of Tarentum, (180).

Tarpeia, æ, f. Tarpeia, a Roman maiden, who betrayed the citadel of Rome to the Sabines, (156).

Tarpeius, ii, m. Tarpeius, one of the seven hills of Rome, also called *Capitolinus*. The Capitol was erected upon it. Afterwards the term *Tarpeius* was applied to the southern summit of the hill, (157).

Tarquinius, ñrum, m. pl. Tarquinius, an ancient town of Etruria, (49, 10).

Tarquinius, ii, m. Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome and of his descendants, as *Tar-*

quinius Superbus, the last king of Rome; and *Tarquinius Collatinus*, the colleague of Brutus in the consulship, (169).

Tectum, i, n. (tego). Covering, roof; house, edifice.

Tego, Ære, tæxi, tectum. To cover.

Telum, i, n. Weapon.

Temere, adv. Rashly.

Temeritas, atis, f. Rashness, indiscretion, temerity.

Tempestas, atis, f. (tempus). Time; tempest, storm.

Tempestive, adv. (tempestivus, timely). Seasonably, just at the time, opportunely.

Templum, i, n. Temple.

Tempus, ñris, n. Time. *Tempora*, times, seasons, events.

Temulentus, a, um. Drunk, intoxicated.

Teneo, Ære, ui, tentum. To hold, keep, occupy; obtain, retain, as in the memory.

Tento, are, avi, atum, (tendo). To try; attack. 332, I.

Tenus, prep. with abl. Up to, as far as.

Terentius, ii, m. See *Varro*, (191).

Ter-geminus, a, um. Threefold; *tergemini*, three brothers born at a birth.

Tergum, i, n. Back.

Termino, are, avi, atum, (terminus). To limit, bound.

Terminus, i, m. Limit, boundary; end.

Terra, æ, f. Earth, land, country.

Terreo, Ære, ui, itum. To terrify.

Terrester, tris, tre, (terra). Terrestrial, on land, land (*as adj.*).

Territorium, ii, n. Territory.

Terror oris, m. (terreo). Terror, alarm; fear of.

Tertius, a, um. Third.

Testamentum, i, n. Testament, will.

Testis, is, m. and f. Witness.

Testor, ari, atus sum, (testis). To affirm; call to witness.

Testudo, inis, f. Tortoise.

Thales, is, m. Thales, a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, (114).

Theatrum, i, n. Theatre.

Thebae, arum, f. pl. Thebes, the capital of Boeotia in Greece, (230).

Thebanus, a, um, adj. (Thebae). Theban, (229); subs. *Thebanus*, i, m., a Theban.

Thestius, i, m. See *Pontius*, (28, 10).

Themistocles, is, m. Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian commander, (132—134).

Theocritus, i, m. Theocritus, a celebrated Grecian poet, (130).

Theophrastus, i, m. Theophrastus, a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle, (129).

Thermopylae, arum, f. pl. Thermopylae, the famous defile or pass between Locris and Thessaly, where Leonidas fell, (218).

Thessalia, ae, f. The country of Thessaly, in Greece, south of Macedonia, (210).

Thessalus, a, um, adj. Thessalian; subs. *Thessalus*, i, m., a Thessalian, (243).

Thessalus, i, m. Thessalus, a native of Thesprotia, in Epirus, who is said to have formed a settlement in Thessaly, and to have given his name to the country.

Thorax, acis, m. Breastplate, coat-of-mail, corselet.

Thracia, ae, f. The country of Thrace, east of Macedonia, (231).

Thrasylbulus, i, m. Thrasylbulus, an Athenian who liberated the city from the Thirty Tyrants, (136, 228).

Thucydides, is, m. Thucydides, a celebrated Greek historian, (77).

Tiberis, is, m. The river Tiber, in Italy, (153).

Tiberius, ii, m. Tiberius, the second Roman emperor, (145).

Ticinus, i, m. Ticinus, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, (190, 194).

Tigranes, is, m. Tigranes, son-in-law of Mithridates and king of Armenia, (205).

Timeo, ere, ui. To fear.

Timidus, a, um, (timeo). Cowardly, timid.

Timoleon, ontis, m. Timoleon, a Corinthian general, (51).

Timotheus, ei, m. Timotheus, an Athenian general, son of Conon, (49, 12).

Tinnabulum, i, n. Bell.

Tiresias, ae, m. Tiresias, a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes, (24, 11).

Tissaphernes, is, m. Tissaphernes, a distinguished Persian satrap of Lower Asia, under Darius; afterwards general in the service of Artaxerxes, (225).

Titus, i, m. Titus, a Roman emperor, (141). See also *Quinctius*, (177).

Tollo, ere, sustuli, sublatum. To

- raise, take up, elate; take away; destroy; discard.
- Tondeo, ĩre, totondi, tonsum.* To shear, clip, crop; graze, browse; pluck, gather.
- Torquātus, i, m.* Torquatus, surname of *Titus Manlius* and his descendants, (177).
- Torquis, is, m. and f.* Collar, chain for the neck.
- Tot, indecl.* So many.
- Totidem, indecl.* Just as many, the same number.
- Totus, a, um.* All, the whole, sometimes best rendered by *adv.* wholly, entirely. 151, 443.
- Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum.* To use, treat, manage.
- Trado, ĩre, didi, ditum, (trans, do).* To deliver, give, consign to; also to relate, say; *traditur* (when *impers.*); it is said.
- Tradūco, ĩre, duzi, ductum, (trans, duco).* To lead across, transport.
- Tragoedia, ae, f.* Tragedy.
- Tragoedus, i, m.* Tragedian.
- Traho, ĩre, traxi, tractum.* To draw; protract; delay, detain, derive, influence.
- Trajicio, ĩre, jēci, jectum, (trans, jacio).* To throw over; to cross; conduct over, lead over.
- Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, (trans, no).* To swim over.
- Trans, prep. with acc.* Across, beyond.
- Trans-dūco=tradūco.*
- Trans-eo, ĩre, īvi or ii, itum.* To go over, to cross. 295, 3.
- Trans-fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum.* To transport, transfer, translate.
- Trans-figo, ĩre, fixi, fixum.* To transfix, to thrust through, to pierce through.
- Transgredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. (trans, gradior).* To go or pass over.
- Trans-igo, ĩre, īgi, actum, (trans, ago).* To accomplish, finish, pass, spend.
- Transilio, ĩre, īvi, ii or ui, (trans, salio).* To leap or pass over.
- Transitus, us, m. (transeo).* Passage.
- Trans-marinus, a, um.* Transmarine, over the sea.
- Trans-no=trano.*
- Trans-porto, āre, āvi, ātum.* To carry or convey from one place to another, carry across, transport.
- Trasimēnus, i, m.* Lake Trasimene in Etruria, (190).
- Trebia, ae, f.* The river Trebia in Cisalpine Gaul, (190).
- Trecentesimus, a, um, (trecenti).* The three hundredth.
- Trecenti, ae, a.* Three hundred.
- Tredĭcim, indecl.* Thirteen.
- Tremo, ĩre, tremui.* To shake, quake, tremble, quiver.
- Trepidus, a, um.* Alarmed, in terror.
- Tres, tria.* Three.
- Tribūnus, i, m.* Tribune.
- Tribuo, ĩre, ui, ūtum.* To bestow, impute, award.
- Tribularius, a, um.* Tributary.
- Tribūtum, i, n. (tribuo).* Tax, tribute.
- Tricesimus, a, um.* The thirtieth.
- Triennium, ii, n.* The space of three years, three years.
- Trigeminus=tergeminus.*
- Trigesimus=tricesimus.*
- Triginta, indecl.* Thirty.

Triplex, *icis*. Triple, threefold.

Tripudio, *are*, *avi*. To leap, dance.

Tripus, *odis*, *m*. Tripod.

Trirēmis, *is*, *f*. (tres, remus). Galley with three banks of oars.

Trirēmis, *e*, *adj*. Having three banks of oars.

Tristis, *e*. Sad.

Triumpho, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (triumphus). To triumph, have a triumphal procession.

Triumphus, *i*, *m*. Triumph.

Troezen, *ēnis*, *f*. (acc. *Troezēna*). Troezen, an ancient city of Argolis, (217).

Troja, *ae*, *f*. The city of Troy, (33, 6).

Trojāni, *orum*, *m*. pl. (Troja). The Trojans, (149).

Trojānus, *a*, *um*, (Troja). Trojan, (236).

Tropaeum, *i*, *n*. Trophy, victory.

Trucido, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (trux, caedo). To slay, massacre.

Trux, *trucis*. Fierce, stern.

Tu, *tui*. Thou, you.

Tuba, *ae*, *f*. Trumpet.

Tubicen, *inis*, *m*. Trumpeter.

Tueor, *eri*, *tuitus* or *tutus sum*, *dep*. To look upon; preserve, defend.

Tullia, *ae*, *f*. Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus, (166).

Tullius, *ii*, *m*. See *Servius*, (164).

Tullus, *i*, *m*. See *Hostilius*, (160).

Tum. Then; *tum—tum*, not only—but also; both—and.

Tumultuo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (tumultus).

To make a noise or tumult.

Tumultus, *us*, *m*. Tumult, sedition.

Tumulus, *i*, *m*. Tomb, grave.

Tunc, *adv*. Then; *tunc temporis*, then. 396, 2, 4.

Tunica, *ae*, *f*. Tunic, coat, a garment worn under the toga.

Turba, *ae*, *f*. Crowd, throng, multitude.

Turbo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, (turba). To disturb, throw into confusion.

Turgesco, *ere*, *turui*. To swell, to swell with passion.

Turpiter, *ius*, *issime*, *adv*. (turpis, base). Basely, disgracefully, in disgrace.

Turris, *is*, *f*. Tower.

Tusculum, *i*, *n*. Tusculum, an ancient town in Latium, (172).

Tutor, *oris*, *m*. Tutor, guardian.

Tutus, *a*, *um*. Safe.

Tuus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. pron. (tu). Thy, thine, your, yours.

Tyrannis, *idis*, *f*. (tyrannus). Tyranny.

Tyrannus, *i*, *m*. Tyrant, monarch

U

Uber, *eris*, *n*. Udder, dug.

Ubertas, *atis*, *f*. Richness, fertility.

Ubi, *adv*. Where, when, *sometimes* *interrog*.

Ubii, *orum*, *m*. pl. The Ubii, an ancient Germanic people dwelling on the Rhine, (94).

Ubinam, *adv*. Where, in what part of?

Ubique. Everywhere.

Ullus, *a*, *um*. Any, any one. 151.

Ulterior, *us*; *superl. ultimus*. Further, more remote; *superl. last*. 166.

Ulio, *onis*, *f*. Revenge.

Ultra, *adv*, and *prep*. with *acc*. Beyond, more than.

Ultero, *adv*. Voluntarily, of one's own accord.

Ulûlo, âre, âvi, âtum. To howl, to cry aloud, to shriek.

Umbra, ae, f. Shade, shadow.

Unde, adv. Whence, also *interrog.* whence?

Undêcim, indecl. Eleven.

Undequinquaginta, indecl. Forty-nine.

Undevicesimûs, a, um. Nineteenth.

Undique, adv. From all quarters or sides.

Unguentum, i, n. Ointment, perfume.

Unguis, is, m. Nail, claw, talon.

Ungûla, ae, f. Claw, talon, hoof.

Universus, a, um. Whole, entire; all together.

Unquam, adv. At any time, ever.

Unus, a, um. One, alone. 175.

Unus-quisque, unaquaeque, etc. (*unus, quisque, both parts declined*). Each, each one.

Urbs, urbis, f. City.

Urgeo, êre, ursi. To urge, drive; press upon.

Usque, adv. So far as; *usque ad*, even to; *usque eo*, to such an extent.

Usurpo, âre, âvi, âtum. To usurp, assume.

Usus, us, m. Use, service; experience; need.

Ut or uti, conj. That, as; *after verbs of fearing*, that not.

Utrumque or utrunque, adv. However, somewhat.

Uter, tra, trum, adj. Which? which of the two? 151.

Uterque, utrâque, utrumque, like uter. Both, each. 151, 4.

Utilis, e. Useful

Utilitas, atis, f. (utilis). Utility, service, advantage.

Utor, uti, usus sum. To use.

Utrunque or utrinque, adv. On both sides.

Utrum, in double questions. Whether.

Uva, ae, f. A bunch of grapes, a grape.

Uxor, ôris, f. Wife.

V

Vaco, âre, âvi, âtum. To be empty, vacant, to have leisure for; be free from.

Vacuus, a, um. Vacant, empty, free from.

Vadum, i, n. Ford, shallow water.

Vagitus, us, m. Crying.

Vagor, âri, âtus sum. To wander about.

Vagus, a, um. Wandering, doubtful, uncertain, vague.

Valco, êre, ui, itum. To have strength, avail, be well.

Valerius, ii, m. Valerius, a Roman name. See *Publicola, Laevinus*, (169, 180).

Valetudo, inis, f. (valeo). Habit, state of the body, health, state of health.

Vanus, a, um. Empty, vain, false.

Varietas, atis, f. (varius). Variety, change.

Varius, a, um. Various.

Varro, ônis, m. Varro, a Roman name. *Caius Terentius Varro*, a Roman consul defeated at Cannae, (191).

Vas, vasis, n. Vessel, dish, vase.

Vasto, âre, âvi, âtum, (vastus). To lay waste, devastate, pillage.

Vastus, a, um. Waste, desert, vast.
Vates, is, m. and f. Prophet, prophetess.

Vectigal, alis, n. Tax, income, revenue.

Veho, ěre, vexe, vectum. To carry, bear.

Veientes, um, or Veientāni, ōrum, m. pl. The Veientians, or Veientines, the inhabitants of Veii in Etruria, (175).

Vel, conj. Or, even; *vel—vel*, either—or.

Velox, ōcis. Swift, rapid, fleet.

Vel-ut, or vel-ŭti, adv. As, like as, as if.

Vendilis, e. To be sold, for sale, purchasable.

Vendo, ěre, didi, ditum. To sell; *sub corōna vendĕre*, to sell as slaves.

Venĕnum, i, n. Poison.

Venio, ěre, veni, ventum. To come.

Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. To hunt, chase, pursue.

Venter, tris, m. Belly, stomach.

Ventus, i, m. Wind.

Venus, ěris, f. Venus, the goddess of love, (28).

Verbum, i, n. Word.

Vereor, ěri, veritus sum, dep. To fear, to be afraid.

Veritas, ātis, f. Truth.

Vero, adv. and conj. (verus). Truly, indeed; but.

Verres, is, m. Verres, a Roman name. *Caius Cornelius Verres* rendered himself notorious by his abuse of power in Sicily, (43).

Verso, āre, āvi, ātum, or versor, dep. (verto). To turn; busy one's self, be occupied with. 332, I. 2.

Versus, us, m. A verse.

Vertex, ěcis, m. (verto). Summit, top.

Verto, ěre, verti, versum. To turn.

Verum, conj. But.

Verus, a, um. True, real.

Vescor, vesci. To enjoy, feed upon, live upon, to eat.

Vesper, ěris or ěri, m. Evening.

Vespĕra, ae, f. Evening.

Vesperasco, ěre, vesperāvi, (vesper). To become evening.

Vesta, ae, f. Vesta, the goddess of the hearth, to whom a perpetual fire was kept burning, (152).

Vestālis, e, adj. (Vesta). Vestal, relating to Vesta, (152).

Vester, tra, trum. Your.

Vestibŭlum, i, n. Vestibule, entrance.

Vestio, ěre, ŭvi, ĭtum, (vestis). To clothe.

Vestis, is, f. Garment.

Veterānus, a, um, (vetus). Veteran.

Veto, āre, ui, ĭtum. To forbid.

Veturia, ae, f. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, (174).

Veturius, ii, m. Veturius, a Roman name. *Titus Veturius*, a Roman consul defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks, (179).

Vetus, ěris. Old, of long standing, ancient.

Vetustas, ātis, f. (vetus). Antiquity, age.

Vetustus, a, um. Old, ancient.

Via, ae, f. Way.

Viātor, ōris, m. Traveller.

Vicesimŭs, a, um. Twentieth.

Vicinus, a, um. Neighboring.

Vicis, gen. f. Change, reverse, ab-

- ternation, requital; fate, fortune;
in vicem or *vicem*, in turn, place.
 133, 1.
- Vicissitudo, inis, f. (vicis).* Change,
 alternation, vicissitude, suc-
 cession.
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco).* Con-
 queror.
- Victoria, ae, f.* Victory.
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco).* Con-
 quered, vanquished.
- Vicus, i, m.* Village.
- Video, ēre, di, sum.* To see; *pass.*
videor, etc., to be seen; to seem.
- Vigeo, ēre, ui.* To flourish, thrive,
 be in force.
- Vigilantia, ae, f.* Wakefulness, vi-
 gilance.
- Viginti, indec.* Twenty.
- Vilis, e.* Low, cheap, base, vile.
- Vincio, ĩre, vinxi, vinctum.* To
 bind.
- Vinco, ēre, vici, victum.* To con-
 quer.
- Vinculum* or *vinculum, i, n.* Fetter,
 chain.
- Vindex, ĩcis, m. and f.* Defender.
- Vindico, āre, āvi, ātum.* To claim;
 rescue, defend; punish, avenge.
- Vinolentus, a, um, (vinum).* Full of
 wine, intoxicated with wine.
- Vinum, i, n.* Wine.
- Violo, āre, āvi, ātum.* To violate, do
 violence to; profane, harm.
- Vir, viri, m.* Man, hero, husband.
- Virga, ae, f.* Rod, twig.
- Virgo, ĩnis, f.* Virgin, maiden.
- Virgula, ae, f.* Small rod, rod.
- Virtus, ūtis, f. (vir).* Manliness,
 bravery, virtue.
- Vis, vis, f.; pl. vires.* Power, strength,
 force; forces; abundance.
- Viscus, ĩris, n.* Vitals, bowels.
- Viso, ēre, si, sum.* To view, see,
 visit.
- Vita, ae, f.* Life.
- Vitis, is, f.* Vine.
- Vitium, ii, n.* Fault, vice, crime.
- Vitupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum.* To cen-
 sure, blame, find fault with.
- Vivo, ēre, vixi, victum.* To live.
- Vivus, a, um.* Living, alive.
- Vocabulum, i, n.* Designation, name,
 word.
- Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, (vox).* To
 call, name.
- Volo, āre, āvi, ātum.* To fly.
- Volo, velle, volui, irreg.* To will, be
 willing, wish, desire; *sibi velle*, to
 mean. 293; 389, 2.
- Volsci, ōrum, m. pl.* The Volsci or
 Volscians, a people of Latium,
 (174).
- Volūcer, cris, cre, (volo).* Flying,
 winged; swift, rapid; *subs.* a
 bird.
- Volumnia, ae, f.* Volumnia, the
 wife of Coriolanus, (174).
- Voluntarius, a, um, (voluntas).* Vo-
 luntary, willing, spontaneous.
- Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo).* Wish, in-
 clination, good will.
- Voluptas, ātis, f.* Pleasure.
- Voveo, ēre, vovi, votum.* To vow,
 dedicate, consecrate.
- Vox, vocis, f.* Voice, word.
- Vulgus, i, n.* Populace, common
 people.
- Vulnĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (vulnus).*
 To wound.
- Vulnus, ĩris, n.* Wound.
- Vulpes, is, f.* Fox.
- Vultus, us, m.* Countenance.

X

Xanthippus, i, m. Xanthippus, a Spartan commander, who took Regulus prisoner in the first Punic war, (186).

Xerxes, is, m. Xerxes, a celebrated Persian king, (137, 217).

Xenophon, onis, m. Xenophon, a

Greek historian, and the leader of the Greeks in the famous retreat of the ten thousand, (142).

Z

Zama, ae, f. Zama, a town of Numidia, in Africa, famous for the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, (196).

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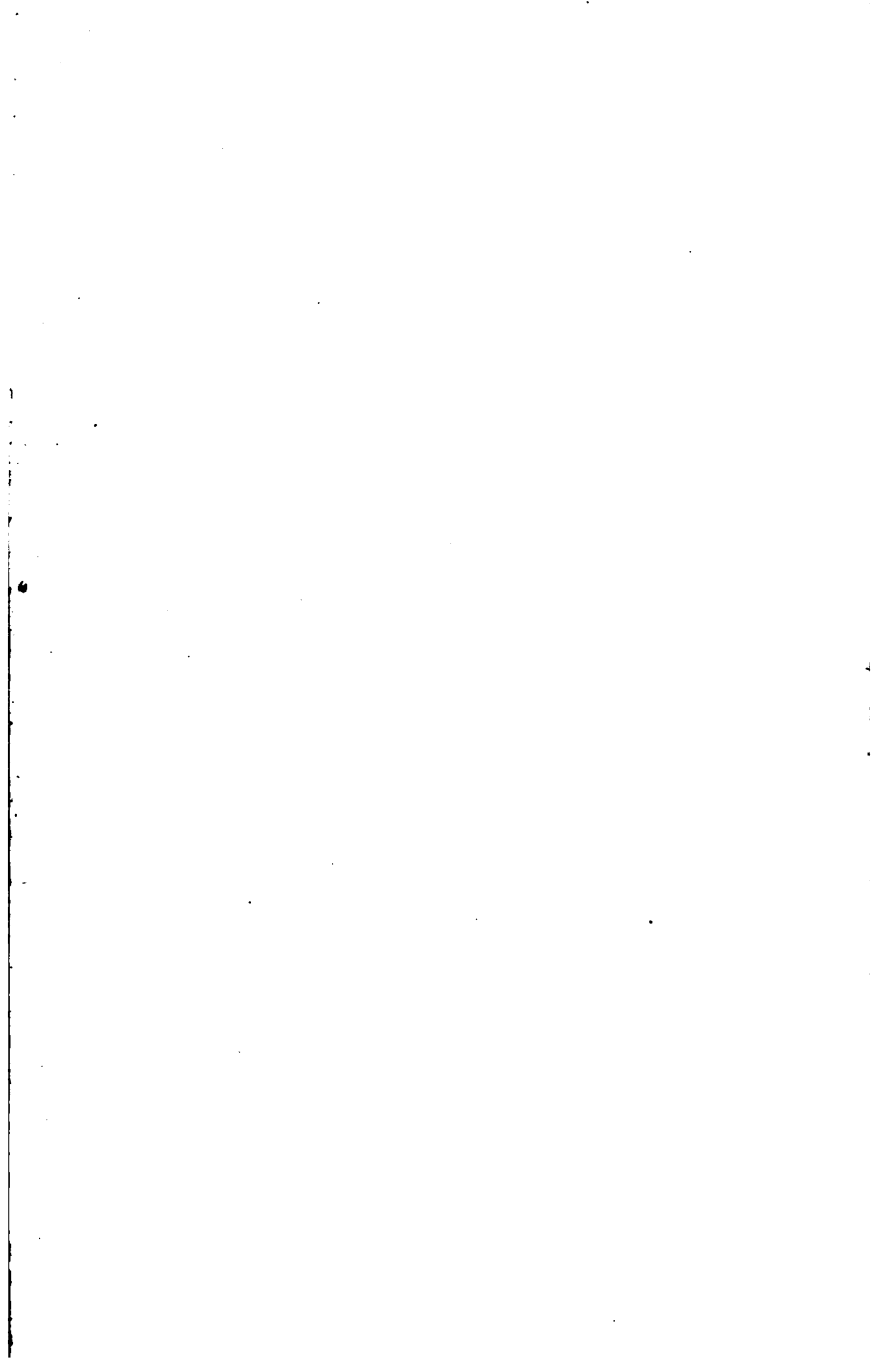
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